



Daily Report

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General

Zairian Students Protest for Ouster of President

Protest in Beijing

HK2810044991 Hong Kong AFP
in English 0432 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, Oct 28 (AFP)—About 15 students from Zaire tried to hold a demonstration Monday in front of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing to demand the ouster of President Mobutu Sese Seko and to call for democracy in their central African nation.

The students spent about one hour in front of the embassy's main building before they were dispersed by about 100 Chinese uniformed and plainclothes police officers who prevented them from unfurling banners.

The police, who surrounded the students from the beginning of their protest, were also seen taking photographs and video recordings.

After handing a petition to a U.S. Embassy staffer, the students had hoped to march to the French and Belgium embassies for similar protests. They said a similar protest was planned for Shanghai.

Mobutu on Sunday rejected Western demands to stand down.

Demonstration in Shanghai

OW2810122391 Tokyo KYODO in English
1205 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Shanghai, Oct. 28 KYODO—About 25 Zaire students studying at universities and colleges in Shanghai staged a demonstration in front of the French and American consulates Monday to protest the two countries' support for the government of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The students, carrying a banner written in French and saying "Down With the Mobutu Administration," accused the French and American governments of supporting what they termed is the dictatorship of Mobutu.

The demonstrators were dispersed by security officials 30 minutes later.

A reporter of KYODO NEWS SERVICE who covered the demonstration was temporarily detained by Chinese officials for alleged violation of the Chinese immigration control law.

The officials told Tomoyuki Takada, the reporter, that the coverage of unauthorized demonstrations violated the law requiring foreigners to abide by Chinese legislation.

Before being released, Takada protested verbally to the Shanghai security authorities.

'Roundup' Previews Bush-Gorbachev Meeting

OW2810091091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0843 GMT 28 OCT 91

["Roundup" feature by Huang Yong]

[Text] Washington, October 27 (XINHUA).—U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev will meet for two hours over lunch in Madrid on Tuesday to discuss a wide range of issues of common concern and in particular, the U.S.-Soviet relations under the new situation.

Bush, scheduled to leave here for Madrid Monday evening, already indicated that the primary reason for the meeting, the third in less than four months, is that both of them happen to be in Madrid as co-sponsors of the Mideast peace conference.

"We're going there—the matrix is a peace conference for the Middle East," Bush said, "But I'm sure we'll discuss bilateral issues, and I'll be prepared to discuss nuclear weapons. I'll be prepared to discuss their economy and ours. I'll be prepared to discuss anything that he's interested in."

The Bush-Gorbachev meeting will review the joint efforts made so far by the two countries in shepherding the parties to the Middle East conflict towards the peace conference, said Raymond L. Garthoff, a senior fellow with the Brookings Institution, in an interview with XINHUA.

He noted that with help from its former adversary, the United States has managed to set the peace conference in motion, but the two countries still differ over what should be done to ensure the success of the meeting.

"There is still a difference in tactics" between the two countries, said Garthoff, with the United States urging Moscow to do more proddings to its Arab allies while the Soviet Union, whose credit in the Arab world has seriously eroded, wants Washington to press a little bit harder on Israel.

In the area of bilateral issues, the two presidents appear set to discuss the nuclear arms reduction initiatives recently proposed to each other, the economic difficulties in the Soviet Union and possible Western assistance.

Bush launched a unilateral arms nuclear reduction initiative on September 27, together with a call for the Soviet Union to match the initiative with cuts in its own nuclear stockpile. One week later, Gorbachev kicked back the ball with an initiative which not only match most of the Bush proposals, but also called for negotiations beyond the areas of nuclear arms reduction in Bush's proposals.

However, Bush has made it clear that he will not bring formal U.S. response to the Madrid meeting. As a matter of fact, Bush's top aides are at odds with each other as to how the United States should react to Gorbachev's counterproposals.

National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft wants to endorse some parts of the Gorbachev initiative, such as an end to production of fissile material for nuclear weapons and limitations on underground nuclear tests. However, these ideas are opposed by Defense Secretary Dick Cheney.

As for economic assistance to the Soviet Union, Bush had hoped to have some credits and technical assistance ready to offer in Madrid, although the package was much smaller than what Gorbachev asked for. U.S. press reports said that Bush would grant additional one billion U.S. dollars in government guarantees, in comparison with the 3.5 billion U.S. dollars sought by Gorbachev.

But, as THE WASHINGTON POST reported, that offer also appeared unlikely as the administration officials were grappling with questions of what and how much assistance the Soviets really need and whether it should be given to the central republics or the republics [as received].

Bush may also explore to some extent the means of helping the Soviet Union debt payment ability, as it is expected that by the end of this year, the Soviet Union can run as high as five billion U.S. dollars in overdue payment of interests and principals for the 65 billion U.S. dollar foreign debts.

The United States has called on its Western partners to grant the Soviet Union a debt payment deferral or an "emergency" bridge loan to be secured by Soviet gold reserves. But the proposals have yet to be accepted by the West European countries, which as the main creditors of the Soviet Union are particularly wary of rescheduling Soviet debt payment.

On the Soviet side, Gorbachev will bring up the issue of Ukraine and other breakaway Soviet republics and ask Bush for help in preserving some of Moscow's central role in military and economic affairs in the splintering country, THE WASHINGTON POST quoted knowledgeable Kremlin sources as saying.

Although talks will be wide-ranging, the Bush-Gorbachev meeting in Madrid is unlikely to achieve ground-breaking progress, according to Bush administration officials and outside analysts.

"They'll take that opportunity to advance different views in different areas, may be strike some bargains, but I don't think there will be something very major or dramatic coming out," said Douglas Johnston, vice president of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, also in interview with XINHUA.

But Johnston, whose expertise is being applied to the U.S.-Soviet summit, cautioned that one should never rule out surprises, either on the issues of economic assistance or disarmament, since Bush and Gorbachev are skillful politicians capable of doing so.

Bush Anticipates Meeting

OW2510220391 Beijing XINHUA in English
2008 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Washington, October 25 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush said today that his upcoming meeting with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is "open-ended", involving a wide range of topics.

Asked at a White House briefing about the meeting in Madrid on October 29, Bush said that "we're going there—the matrix is a peace conference for the Middle East."

"But I'm sure we'll discuss bilateral issues, and I'll be prepared to discuss nuclear weapons, I'll be prepared to discuss their economy and ours. I'll be prepared to discuss anything that he's interested in," Bush said.

He said that he looks forward to the discussion on nuclear arms reduction "very, very much", but added that there won't be fresh U.S. proposals brought to the summit.

Bush unveiled a unilateral nuclear arms reduction initiative on September 27, but he called on the Soviet Union to match the plan with its own cuts in nuclear arsenals.

A week later, Gorbachev responded with an initiative which not only endorses most of the Bush proposals, but calls for further reductions of nuclear arms of both countries.

The United States, while saying that Gorbachev's response is "positive", has not replied whether it will go along with the Soviet Union in deeper nuclear arms reduction.

Reportage Views Madrid Middle East Peace Parley

Bush Promises Commitment

OW2510220791 Beijing XINHUA in English
2017 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Washington, October 25 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush promised today the United States would be a "committed and active partner" in the next week's Middle East peace conference.

At a White House news conference, Bush said "the United States cannot make peace in the Middle East, only the parties themselves can do that," referring to Israel, the Arab nations and the Palestinians.

Bush said he would meet with Israel Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and other heads of the delegation next week in Madrid.

Bush is also planning a private session with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, who is attending as co-sponsors. It will be their first meeting since the failure of a coup against Gorbachev in August and since the two leaders announced striking steps to cut their nuclear arsenals.

Bush made the remarks five days before the scheduled convening of the peace conference. Bilateral negotiations

are called for four days later in which Israel would sit down with each Arab country separately at locations still to be determined.

Two weeks after that, the timetable envisions negotiations on regional issues such as water, arms control and immigration.

Bush commended the statesmanship of all countries that agreed to attend the conference, and said "sitting down together is the beginning of understanding."

Bush turned aside questions on the specifics of the talks, in which Arabs are hoping Israel will give up land in exchange for formal recognition and peace.

"We are trying to be catalyst to bring people together and let them talk about the differences," Bush said. "Our positions are known on 242 and 338 (U.N. Security Council resolutions)."

XINHUA Describes Venue

OW2710004591 Beijing XINHUA in English
2039 GMT 26 OCT 91

[By Li Zhurun and Xu Faxing]

[Text] Madrid, October 26 (XINHUA)—Barely three days before a Middle East peace conference gets off the ground, Madrid, usually easy-going as characteristic of the Spaniards, seems to have forgotten about the weekend.

Tens of thousands of people have given up the two-day holiday for the colossal task of preparing the city for the first face-to-face meeting between Israel and its Arab neighbors which, for 43 years, have been locked in hostility and, at intervals, in bloodshed.

According to official estimates, the conference circus of delegates and journalists will add at least 7,000 people to the city's population of 3.5 million, the number in itself showing the magnitude of the preparatory work.

Moreover, this will be the largest—and probably the most important—international gathering ever hosted by Spain which maintains good relations with the Arabs while having full diplomatic ties with the Israelis.

The countdown started immediately after Spain was picked up on October 18 to host the meeting. Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez called on the people to cooperate with the government in gearing up for a mammoth task that must be fulfilled in just two weeks.

Originally, the Senate building was chosen to serve as the press center, but shortly afterwards, the government decided to set up the press center in La Casa de Campo, formerly a royal hunting place and now a park, finding that the building was undergoing repairs.

The 1,747-hectare park is now a hive of activity with heavy duty trucks storming in day in and day out, loaded with whatever may be used by the journalists ranging from electronics gear to stacks of chairs brand new from factories.

The center of this "beehive," so to speak, is La Palacio de Cristal, an exhibition hall with a floor space of 24,000 square meters which is being revamped to serve the purpose.

Once inside the gigantic structure of glass, one immediately feels as if at a construction site, the floor strewn with wires, boards and metal bars. Hundreds of men and women are racing against time to get all things—telephones, office booths, etc.—ready by Monday, the day set for issuing press cards.

It seems that so much remains to be done. Just one example: In less than two days, work will have to be completed on 60,000 tele-communications lines, but most of the work office booths are still empty, with neither telephones nor desks.

"No worry, everything will be O.K. we have a very good team here," said an American engineer, referring to a joint group of U.S., Soviet and Spanish officials and experts supervising over the whole preparatory business.

"See what we have done," he said, pointing to four video screens on walls of the third floor to show the conference in session, which will be broadcast live by Spain's state-run television.

The state radio will send 200 reporters and support staff to cover the meeting and open a special service in English for the event.

Although little is reported, work is believed in full swing to make sure that La Palacio Real (the old royal palace), the venue of the peace parley to open on October 30, will have the style to the tenor of the occasion.

The palace, a Versailles-style colossus, was the venue for numerous important events, including Spain's participation in the European Community and EC summits.

Despite the experience, Madrid, knowing the sensitivity and importance of the peace parley, is determined to see to it that everything goes without a hitch.

Arabs on U.S. 'Domination'

OW2610143491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1415 GMT 26 OCT 91

[Text] Beirut, October 26 (XINHUA)—The Arab Lawyers Federation has warned against complete U.S. domination over the peace conference to be convened in Madrid on October 30.

In a statement issued Friday night at the end of the Arab Lawyers Conference here, the federation pointed out that the Madrid parley, a U.S.-proposed "regional conference," would be detrimental to the rights of the Palestinian people.

The upcoming Madrid peace conference will be co-chaired by the presidents of the United States and the Soviet Union, and attended by Syria, Egypt, Jordan, Palestine, Lebanon and Israel.

The peace talks, the statement said, should be based on the concerned U.N. resolutions ensuring a total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands.

U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 obligate Israel to withdraw from the Arab territories it seized in the 1967 Middle East war in exchange for peace with its Arab neighbors. But so far the Jewish state has rejected the principle of trading land for peace.

The statement called on Arab states to help reconstruct war-ravaged Lebanon and urged Israel to release imprisoned Lebanese. It also called on the Iraqi regime to set free Kuwaitis it had abducted during the occupation of the emirate.

There are more than 300 Shiite Moslem Lebanese put into Israeli prisons while there are over 2,000 Kuwaitis still detained in Iraq.

The Arab Lawyers Conference, organized by the Permanent Bureau of the Arab Lawyers Federation, opened in Beirut on October 22 and was attended by delegations from all Arab countries.

Palestinian Advisor on Demands

OW2810001991 Beijing XINHUA in English
2342 GMT 27 Oct 91

[By Gao QiuFu and Yu Dabo]

[Text] Madrid, October 27 (XINHUA)—Palestinians have given peace a chance by making "too many sacrifices" and it is time for Israel to reciprocate, an advisor for the Palestinian delegates to the Madrid peace conference said here today.

"The ball is in the Israeli court and they have to respond to the international community's will by accepting all relevant U.N. resolutions, including those of 242 and 338," Muhamoud Shtayyeh [name as received], general director of the Palestinian Delegation, told XINHUA.

"The Palestinians have offered many sacrifices but they have got nothing in return. They have reached the red line and it is time to hear what the Israelis are going to offer," Shtayyeh said.

He said the Palestinians have showed the world that they have not been or will never be any obstacle in front of any peace efforts.

Shtayyeh, who arrived here four days ago as head of a Palestinian advance party to the conference, is on the 10-member advisory committee for the 14 Palestinian delegates who form a joint delegation with Jordanians to the parley. He is professor of economics at the Bir Zeit University in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Shtayyeh refused to associate the Palestinian delegates with the Palestine Liberation Organization, saying only that they are chosen by and represent all Palestinians in and outside the occupied lands.

Israel, which regards the PLO as "a terrorist group," has threatened to walk out of the conference if the Palestinian delegates declared in the course of the peace talks that they were authorized by and represent the PLO.

Shtayyeh warned that Israel might sabotage the peace conference by creating "every simple reason," such as the resignation of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, for its withdrawal from the parley.

"If Israel is really serious about peace, it should come to the talks with a positive attitude and meet the Palestinian demands," Shtayyeh said.

These demands, he added, include a halt to the Jewish settlement building in the occupied lands and the recognition of the Palestinian right to self-determination and an independent state.

"The international community stands firm behind the Palestinians over these issues," he said.

Referring to the controversial issue of where to hold the Arab-Israeli bilateral talks, Shtayyeh said, "since we are all in Madrid, why not hold the talks here?"

But he added, "the problem is not where the talks will be held but their substance."

The Arabs demand that bilateral talks be held outside the Middle East to give them an international flavor, which Israel has tried to avoid.

Speaking of Palestinian autonomy in the occupied lands, Shtayyeh said the Palestinians would accept the idea as long as it is part of a temporary package deal that will lead to a final solution of the Palestinian problem.

"Autonomy itself is not a solution to the Palestinian problem, but if self-governing arrangements are temporary and transitional, I think the Palestinians might be ready to talk about such arrangements," Shtayyeh added.

Israel has offered the Palestinians limited self-rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip while maintaining military control and the rights of Jews to live there. It considered this as a permanent solution to the Palestinian issue. The Palestinians have rejected the offer.

Palestinian Committees Viewed

OW2810010491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0032 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Madrid, October 27 (XINHUA)—The Palestinian delegates to the Madrid peace conference will work with the help of a guidance committee and an advisory one, an advisor to the delegates said here today.

Muhamoud Shtayyeh told XINHUA that all decisions to be made by the Palestinian side at the peace talks will be submitted to the guidance committee for approval.

"But all these decisions will be collective," Shtayyeh added.

He said the seven-member guidance committee and its supplementary 10-member advisory committee will stand by the 14 Palestinian representatives attending the peace talks.

Both the committees, Shtayyeh said, are led by Faysal al-Husayni, a leading Palestinian figure in Jerusalem who met with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker several times during his eight Mideast tours to arrange the peace conference that will open on October 30.

Shtayyeh said all the members of the two committees are Palestinian intellectuals such as lawyers and professors from inside and outside the occupied territories.

Shtayyeh refused to associate the members as well as the delegates with the Palestine Liberation Organization, saying only that they are authorized and represent the 5 million Palestinians all over the world.

He said that with the strong support of 70 percent of the Palestinian population and the two committees, the delegates will use the conference to press for the Palestinian right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

The 14 Palestinian delegates form a joint delegation with a similar number of Jordanians. Both sides rotate the chairmanship of the joint delegation during the conference.

Shtayyeh said the delegates as well as the two committees' members are due in Madrid Monday in the company of 44 Palestinian reporters and other workers.

Palestinian Delegates in Amman

OW2510191591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1825 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Amman, October 25 (XINHUA)—Palestinian delegates to the Middle East peace conference arrived today from the Israeli-occupied West Bank to coordinate positions with Jordanian delegates.

The Palestinians included 14 negotiators headed by Haydar 'Abd-al-Shafi, a physician from the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, and seven members of an advisory committee led by Faysal Husayni.

The Palestinian delegates will be part of a joint delegation with Jordan at the Madrid peace conference which opens Wednesday.

The Palestinian delegation will meet in Amman with a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization led by Faruq Al-Qaddumi, director of the PLO Political Department, who arrived in Amman Thursday night from Damascus where he attended meetings of frontline Arab states.

Faysal Husayni said in a press statement upon his arrival in Amman that he is heading for the peace conference open-minded, wishing sincerely to help push forward the peace drive in the Middle East region.

Asked to comment on Israel's decision that Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will head the Israeli delegation, Husseini said, "We are not interfering in the internal affairs of others, but at the same time we believe that Shamir's attempt ... means that he is not serious about making real peace."

The head of the Palestinian delegation 'Abd-al-Shafi told reporters upon his arrival, "we are heading for the peace conference to demand our right to national independence and the refugees' right to return under United Nations Security Council Resolutions."

Hanan 'Ashrawi, member of the advisory committee of the Palestinian delegation, said that the talks which the Palestinian delegation is having in Amman aim to coordinate stands and strategies and consider the procedural matters relevant to the peace conference.

Before departing for Jordan, the Palestinian delegates issued a letter to the Palestinian people promising to "work hard to fulfil the demand for independence."

Husayni told reporters, "we have all means, all legitimate laws and resolutions to achieve our goals."

Husayni is not a formal delegate because Israel insists that East Jerusalem Arabs be excluded from the Palestinian delegation.

Syrian Paper on 'Risks'

OW2710144791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1412 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Damascus, October 27 (XINHUA)—AL-BATH newspaper of Syria, the mouthpiece of the ruling Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, today described Israel's stands toward the Madrid peace conference as not "optimistic", saying that risks are threatening the Arabs at the peace parley.

In an editorial entitled "The Risks Besetting the Madrid Conference," the paper described the convening of the conference in Madrid next Wednesday as "the most significant event since the end of World War II, as it is to be held against a background of world unanimity that this historic opportunity should be seized to settle the modern age's most complicated conflict".

Most countries all over the world have stressed that a complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands is the key to a just and comprehensive settlement in the region, said the editorial.

It criticized Israel for rejecting to withdraw from the Arab lands it seized in the 1967 Mideast war, and denying the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, saying that such stands call for no optimism, but rather reveal that Israel wants to force Arabs to give up more rights.

The editorial affirmed that the Arabs will not accept less than a full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied lands as a major condition to continue discussing other issues.

In view of this reality, it noted, an Arab common stand at the Madrid forum should be forged beforehand to serve the Arab benefits.

Never at any time have the Arabs been required to be more vigilant and cautious, especially toward individual settlements where the real risks are besetting the future of the Arab nation.

Syrian Foreign Minister on Unity

OW2710191191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1746 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Cairo, October 27 (XINHUA)—Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' said today after meeting President Husni Mubarak that a unified Arab position toward the Madrid peace conference is of great importance.

"Both the president and I have agreed on the importance of a unified and coordinated Arab stance during the Arab-Israeli peace talks," al-Shar' told reporters following the meeting at the Suez Canal city of Ismailia.

He also expressed confidence that "the Arab position will remain unshakable and unified so as to achieve the Arab legitimate demands, mainly the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands and the Palestinian people's national rights."

Al-Shar', who arrived here earlier today for talks with Egyptian leaders on coordination of Arab positions at the peace parley, also stressed the need of implementing U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 which demand Israel quit the occupied Arab territories in exchange for peaceful coexistence with its Arab neighbors.

Arab states have been coordinating their positions prior to the peace conference. PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has made a regional tour of Syria, Jordan and Egypt, and foreign ministers of Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Palestine and Lebanon, have met in Damascus joined by representatives of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Arab Maghreb Union.

President Mubarak met today with a Palestinian delegation and then with the Syrian foreign minister as part of the continuing consultations among the Arabs.

Mubarak on Shamir Presence

OW2710191091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1739 GMT 27 Oct 91

["Mubarak Urges Arabs To Show Flexibility To Achieve Comprehensive Peace"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, October 27 (XINHUA)—President Husni Mubarak said today he does not think the Israeli prime minister's presence at the Madrid peace conference would cause any difficulties to the Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir brushed aside his Foreign Minister David Levi to head the Israeli

delegation himself to the ministerial-level peace parley to be convened Wednesday.

"We are used to Israel's stiffness showing before any kind of negotiations and we met the same difficulties when we started negotiations in Camp David," Mubarak told a press conference after meeting with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

The U.S.-brokered Camp David negotiations led to the signing of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel in 1979.

Mubarak also said that he would not go to the Madrid peace conference as he sees no reason for him to do so. The presidents of the United States and the Soviet Union will address the opening ceremony of the peace conference.

"Unless all the delegations to the parley have decided to be present at the level of heads of state, then I will think about going to Madrid," he added.

The Egyptian president also urged the Arab states to show flexibility during the peace negotiations in order to achieve a durable and comprehensive peace in the region.

"The Arabs should show more flexibility so as to render the negotiations successful," he said.

Apart from Egypt, other Arab states attending the peace talks are Syria, Jordan, Palestine and Lebanon. Representatives from the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Arab Maghreb Union would be present as observers.

Asked whether Egypt agrees to the idea that Arab states block the third stage of the conference if the bilateral talks fail to achieve progress, Mubarak said he and other Arab leaders discussed the matter but no decision came out so far.

However, the president added, it is natural that bilateral talks should achieve remarkable progress in order to speak about the multilateral negotiations.

The peace negotiations will break into bilateral talks between Israel and each of the Arab delegations except Egypt after the ceremonial opening. Then the talks will move onto the multinational discussions on regional issues such as arms reduction, trade cooperation and water sharing.

Egypt has said it will not attend the bilateral talks with Israel as it has nothing to further negotiate with the Jewish state, but it will help coordinate among the various sides as it is the only Arab state that has diplomatic relations with Israel.

Israeli Spokesman Interviewed

OW2710184791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1610 GMT 27 Oct 91

[By Yu Dabo and Gao Qiufu]

[Text] Madrid, October 27 (XINHUA)—Israel insists on signing "formal and binding" peace treaties with Arab states

as a first step toward a settlement of the Middle East issue, an Israeli senior official told XINHUA here today.

Yosi Olmert, director of the Israeli Government Press Office, said that Israel gives priority to such peace treaties with each of the Arab states involved before proceeding to other problems.

Olmert arrived here last week leading an advance party of the Israeli delegation to the Middle East peace conference due to open on October 30.

He said that signing peace treaties with Arab states "will be the first problem to emerge at the peace conference and it will be from here onward to find other solutions."

Israel, he added, wants to know first whether the Arab countries are ready to do this and then it can discuss other problems.

His remarks came after foreign ministers of the five Arab front-line states reiterated in Damascus last week that Israel freeze settlement building in the occupied lands and withdraw from there as a first move to exchange peace with the Arabs.

"We are rejecting this demand completely," Olmert said. "We are coming to the conference to discuss peace not the Israeli withdrawal."

Israel, he asserted, will not take the risk of withdrawing from the territories, especially the Golan Heights, when it "faces the threat of military buildup in the Middle East."

The official also threatened that Israel would walk out of the peace talks once the Palestinian delegates declared they represent the PLO or had been authorized by it during the peace talks.

"Israel must be tough on this issue and this is an agreement between us and the Americans as well as the Palestinians," Olmert said.

Olmert was apparently responding to an earlier statement by the Palestinian delegate to the conference Sa'ib Urayqat that he was authorized by the Palestine Liberation Organization, which Israel regards as "a terrorist group."

But, Faysal al-Husayni, who is leading the Palestinian Guidance Committee in the Madrid conference, has clarified this problem Saturday when he stated, "we want to avoid all Israeli provocations or attempts to find ways to run away from the peace conference. We will not give Israel this chance."

When asked whether there was the possibility that the United States would put more pressure on Israel to make concessions during the conference, Olmert said pressure "will not work and Israel always makes its own decisions."

"All this process is based on dialogue and conversation and not on pressure," he added.

He predicted that one of the toughest arguments for the talks would be the implementation of U.N. Resolutions

242 and 338 calling on Israel to withdraw from the Arab lands it captured in the 1967 Middle East war.

The Arab states insist that the implementation of the resolutions means an Israeli total withdrawal from the occupied lands. But, Olmert argued that Israel has fulfilled the resolutions by withdrawing from Egypt's Sinai Peninsula.

Referring to another controversial issue of where to hold the Arab-Israeli bilateral talks, Olmert said this "is not a principled question and Israel does not want to create a crisis over it."

He hinted that bilateral talks may start in Madrid and would be shifted later to the Middle East.

The Arab countries have demanded that bilateral talks be held in Madrid or other places outside the Middle East to give them an international flavor, which Israel has tried to avoid.

Commenting on an earlier statement by a Jordanian official that Jordan was ready to establish a confederation with Palestinians which would include the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, Olmert said Jordan and the Palestinians should talk to Israel first before reaching any agreement on the issue.

Israel, he said, has offered the Palestinians self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and "that is the most Israel can do to the Palestinians."

The Palestinians, however, have rejected the Israeli offer as it is based on Israel's maintaining military control over the lands and the right of Jews to live there.

ASEAN Ministers Urge Early End to Uruguay Round

OW2610062491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0533 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Bangkok, October 26 (XINHUA)—Foreign Ministers of the six member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have called for an early end to the Uruguay Round of the GATT trade talks, Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin said today.

Speaking upon his return after attending the signing ceremony of the peace agreements on Cambodia in Paris, Asa Sarasin said the ASEAN foreign ministers made the call when meeting the French prime minister on October 24.

He said the impediments to the smooth going of the Uruguay Round have been from "big countries," and the European Economic Community, the United States and Japan should find "ways of mutual compromise" to avoid a "world trade war."

Asa Sarasin said the French prime minister indicated that France would energetically push for finishing the Uruguay Round at the end of this year or early next year.

United States & Canada**Song Jian Meets U.S. Trade Representative in Beijing**

OW2510155491 Beijing Central People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Oct 91

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Song Jian, state councillor and head of the Leading Group on Intellectual Property, met with Massey, assistant U.S. trade representative, and his party at Zhongnanhai's Ziguan Hall this afternoon.

The host and guests had a friendly conversation.

Reportage Views Joint-U.S. Trade Talks**Spokesman Reviews Talks**

OW2610193891 Beijing Radio Beijing
in Mandarin to Asia 0900 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Chinese and U.S. delegations held a new round of talks on the issue of market access in Beijing on 22 and 23 October. This were the first talks held since the U.S. side initiated the Section 301 investigation against China on 10 October.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of China said that during the talks, both sides demonstrated the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation and that the Chinese side again did its best it could on the question of market access. On the basis of the nonformal documents submitted to the U.S. side on 30 September, the Chinese side made more explicit promises on increasing openness, abolishing import licenses, and lowering tariffs. Essential progress was made during the talks. The gap on major issues between the two sides has been greatly narrowed.

The spokesman said: Differences on specific issues still exist between the two sides. Regarding this, the Chinese side holds that the efforts made by the Chinese side since the beginning of April this year have paved the way for higher-level talks on the question of market access between the Chinese and U.S. sides. The Chinese side hopes that the U.S. side will react positively to the Chinese side's memorandum of understanding and also demands that the U.S. side cancel the Section 301 investigation against China. The Chinese side holds that trade issues between China and the United States should be solved through friendly consultations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with the principles contained in the Sino-U.S. Agreement on Trade Relations and that unilateral and negative measures should not be adopted.

Further on Talks

HK2610064891 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
26 Oct 91 p 2

[By staff reporter Yuan Zhou: "China-U.S. Trade Talks Said To Be a Success"]

[Text] China said yesterday that the latest round of Sino-U.S. talks on market access had made a "substantial breakthrough."

A spokesman from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (Mofert) said that during the meetings on October 22 and 23, China had "made another massive effort," giving more specific promises on the basis of a non-official document outlining Chinese market-opening steps that was sent to the United States on September 30.

According to Mofert officials, China has pledged to revoke an unspecified number of import licences and lower its import duties for more than 50 kinds of commodities within the coming six months.

Meanwhile, China will publish several internal foreign trade documents to clarify its policies and regulations.

China is also committed to reducing by two-thirds the number of products that require import licences within three years.

"I think the gap between China and the United States on major issues has been greatly narrowed," he said.

The four-day Sino-U.S. talks were the first between the two sides since the U.S. Government started an investigation into alleged Chinese trade barriers to American products this month.

The talks also touched on the Chinese protection of intellectual property rights in what was described as "a candid and friendly atmosphere," the spokesman said.

The meeting was held between Chinese officials from various departments and an American delegation held by Joseph Massey, Assistant U.S. Trade Representative.

The Mofert spokesman said both sides had shown "a spirit of mutual understanding and co-operation" throughout the meeting.

The bilateral talks have paved the way for China and the United States to sign a memorandum of understanding, for which the Chinese side submitted a draft during the meeting, he said.

China hopes "the signing of the memorandum will lead to the halt of the U.S. investigation of the alleged Chinese market-access barriers."

Though different opinions exist on "a few specific issues," the spokesman said, China is still looking forward to a positive response from the United States to the Chinese draft for such a memorandum.

China is ready for further discussions with the United States on the issue of market access, he said.

Warning against any "unilateral and "negative" moves, the spokesman said that it was the mutual responsibility of the Chinese and U.S. governments to keep normal bilateral trade relations and create a favourable environment for trade and co-operation.

The Chinese Government believes that problems regarding trade between China and the United States should be settled through negotiations on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and friendly consultations, he said.

At a separate news conference yesterday evening, Joseph Massey described the meeting in Beijing as "frank and friendly."

He said he had met a "wide variety of Chinese officials" including State Councillor Song Jian, and leaders from Mofert, Light Industry ministry, the Ministry of Electronics and Machine-building.

Massey said his talk with Song yesterday, who was recently appointed as the leader of the leading group of the State Council on intellectual property rights protection, was "helpful" and "frank" and they had touched on some fundamental issues in the field.

Massey revealed that the Chinese officials had accepted the U.S. invitation to continue trade talks in Washington in November and he said that further progress was possible.

Foreign Ministry Denies Plan To Raid Firms

HK2710031791 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 20 Oct 91 p 1

[By Kennis Chu; from the "Money" section]

[Text] The Beijing Government threatened to conduct retaliatory raids on U.S. companies operating in China in response to last month's U.S. trade department swoops on 23 Chinese textile companies operating in America.

A source from Beijing said a letter dated September 25 from the China Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the U.S. Department of State warned Beijing was considering a plan whereby "PRC tax officials and auditors will make surprise visits to selected American companies."

The statement, which came in response to a query from U.S. trade officials, said: "The final decision has been postponed." But it added that if the plan was instigated, "it will be scheduled within one to two weeks."

The Beijing Ministry of Foreign Affairs has denied the statement.

Mr Dean Lee, president of the American Chamber of Commerce (AmCham) in Beijing, said although there had been wide speculation about retaliatory action, "I don't think the Beijing Government will put forward the plan."

Any retaliatory raids against American-owned companies in China, he added, would be unfair and unjust. "We will not accept it and will launch a protest if it happens," he said.

Although sources believed Beijing was unlikely to act on its retaliatory plan, the statement underscores the growing acrimony between the two powers, which could spill over to Hong Kong's trade.

One U.S. customs agent said if U.S. trade officials could not resolve the issue of alleged illegal textile imports with China, believed to be the greatest offender, they would turn their attention to middle markets such as Hong Kong, Vietnam, Taiwan and South America.

Beijing's statement followed several strong protests made after U.S. customs officials launched surprise searches of 23 China-owned textile companies in New York and Los Angeles on September 15 and 16.

The threat is believed to be a reaction to a recent aggressive campaign by U.S. Customs officials, who have accused China-owned companies in the U.S. of undervaluing imported goods and quota charges, as well as illegally transshipping textile products to U.S.

The issue of illegal textile transshipments has been a source of aggravation between the two trading powers since the late 1970s.

But relations between the two giants deteriorated sharply when the U.S. Customs officers launched an aggressive campaign, known as "jump team" last year.

After a series of negotiations failed to achieve a satisfactory resolution the U.S. Customs Office finally adopted a more offensive approach of raiding suspected offenders.

One customs agent in New York said although U.S. customs agents could raid any companies as long as they had search warrants, the latest action represented the biggest orchestrated campaign to date.

Memorandum on Shipping Signed With U.S.

OW2610043291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0248 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Washington, October 25 (XINHUA)—China and the United States have signed a memorandum on consultation regarding shipping and related matters of concern.

The memorandum was signed yesterday by China's vice minister of communications, Lin Zuyi, and U.S. maritime administrator at the Department of Transportation, Warren Lebak, following talks which began on October 22.

Under the terms of the memorandum, China will now permit U.S. carriers to establish entities in China.

These could be either in the form of joint ventures or wholly-owned subsidiaries (sole ventures) and would be subject to the relevant Chinese laws on joint and sole ventures.

This would apply for ships owned or operated by U.S. carriers or for cargo moving under the U.S. carriers' bill of lading or tariff.

The memorandum also included measures to solve specific issues facing the concerned carriers of both countries.

The two sides said the discussions were held in "an atmosphere of frankness and mutual understanding."

"Both sides agreed the discussions had been fruitful and had contributed further to the development of the U.S.-Chinese maritime relationship," the memorandum said.

Paper on Problems Facing President Bush

*HK2810063791 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 21 Oct 91 p 2*

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768): "Victories, Challenges Facing Bush"]

[Text] U.S. President Bush recently won a series of victories at home and abroad. The "Diplomatic President" will soon put on new performances in the diplomatic arena where he is good at maneuvering among the various forces.

Two Appointments Are Approved

The appointment of a black judge, Clarence Thomas, to the Supreme Court was eventually approved by Congress after undergoing sensational hearings. This ensured that the Supreme Court is dominated by conservative viewpoints. By comparison, the hearings on the appointment of the new CIA director did not attract so much attention. Robert Gates, whose appointment has been approved by the Senate Intelligence Committee, was previously deputy director of the CIA. He was also nominated by former president Reagan to succeed William Casey as CIA director after Casey's death, but his nomination was called off due to his involvement in the Iran-Contra arms scandal. This time, when his nomination was under scrutiny, his previous practice of concocting false intelligence reports according to his own ideological likes and dislikes to mislead Congress and the public was exposed but his nomination was still approved because it was said that he "had drawn a lesson and had matured." This also caused people to recall that Thomas denounced the hearings system as unreasonable.

Series of Diplomatic Tasks

What gratified Bush was the fact that the opening of the Middle East Peace Conference was eventually decided and invitations had been sent to all parties concerned. Bush led the international coalition force to win the Gulf war, called for the establishment of a "new world order," and then ushered in the drastic changes in the Soviet Union. If he succeeds in convening the historic peace conference on the Middle East, even if the conference achieves no substantial results, his accomplishment will greatly overshadow the Democratic "dwarfs" who will run for the presidency in the coming election.

Bush will personally go to Madrid to preside jointly over the opening session of the Middle East Peace Conference with Soviet President Gorbachev. He will then attend the NATO summit meeting in Rome. After the United States and the Soviet Union took a series of nuclear disarmament initiatives, a special bond between the two nations—the nuclear bond—is disappearing. Western Europe will no longer exist under the nuclear protection umbrella of the United States; this will certainly affect the United States' status in Western Europe. Moreover, because France and Germany are loudly calling for the establishment of Europe's own defense forces, Bush will face new challenges in Rome.

Bush's planned trip to Asia will also face new problems. There will be a new prime minister in Japan, and delicate changes will also appear in relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. The United States hopes that Japan will play "a greater leading role" in the "new order." The United States has decided to withdraw its nuclear weapons from South Korea, and this will also add a new factor to the situation on the Korean peninsula. The U.S. forces will have to withdraw from the Philippines in three years, and this is a question that the United States will need to discuss with Singapore.

It Is Difficult To Formulate Satisfactory Economic Policies

Although Bush is undoubtedly very successful in foreign affairs, he cannot find much to be proud of in domestic affairs. The boldest move he has taken may be the conclusion of an agreement with Congress on the budget issue by risking the consequence of breaking his promise of not increasing new taxes for three years. On other issues, such as checking crime, resettling homeless people, education, racial affairs, and the abortion issue, he could not work out satisfactory policies and has even tried to dodge many problems.

As for the most pressing issue in the United States—the ongoing economic recession—Bush also made people feel that he was in a helpless position. All he could do was force the Federal Reserve Board to keep interest rates at a low level. Statistics issued a few days ago show that the price index for consumer goods in September increased by 0.4 percent, reaching the highest level since January this year and doubling the figure of the previous month. The hopes for lower interest rates are abating. Although Bush is planning a package to stimulate the economy through reducing taxes, the tax reduction scheme will not achieve substantial results because there is an agreement with the Democratic Party on not expanding the financial deficit. In the United States, some people predict that the economic recession would continue next year. For President Bush, what is threatening his reelection is not the Democratic Party but the economic recession. Since he is helpless in domestic affairs, he can only work harder in foreign affairs.

Northeast Asia

Talks Between North, South Korea Conclude

Banquet Held 22 Oct

SK2610132491 Beijing Radio Beijing
in Korean 1100 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] On 22 October in Pyongyang, Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, said he hopes that the fourth round of North-South high-level talks which will be held soon will achieve results through sincere negotiations based on the spirit of concession and trust.

On the evening of 22 October, Premier Yon Hyong-muk arranged a banquet welcoming the South Korean delegation led by Prime Minister Chong Won-sik, which came to Pyongyang to participate in the fourth round of North-South high-level talks.

At the banquet Premier Yon Hyong-muk said that a long time ago the Korean people were one race who lived on the same land. He said that as fellow countrymen and brothers he hopes that the talks will provide an important opportunity to eliminate mutual distrust, to deepen trust, and to understand each other.

He said that during the past year the North and South delegates did not hold mutual exchanges and talks, thus losing precious time. He also said that each side's position is still the same.

He stated that the historical trend of reunification is for the delegates, whose mission is to create conditions for the reunification of the fatherland, to urge each other to accelerate progress in the talks so that good results can be achieved.

At the banquet Prime Minister Chong Won-sik said that so far no definite results have been achieved in the North-South high-level talks, but that both sides had limited economic, cultural, and sports exchanges.

He said that the North and the South must no longer be wrapped up in confrontation and lack of confidence; confrontation must be dissolved as soon as possible so that both sides can normalize mutual relations.

He said that to achieve this, both sides must hold negotiations on reaching an agreement on effective non-aggression and turn the current armistice agreement into a peace treaty, based on mutual respect and trust. He also demanded that the North and South practice cooperation and exchange in various fields.

The premiers of North and South Korea decided to hold talks on two occasions on 23 and 24 October.

'Consensus' Said Reached

OW2410114891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1122 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang, October 24 (XINHUA)—The North and South of Korea reached consensus here today to work out an agreement on matters concerning reconciliation, non-aggression, and cooperation and exchange.

The consensus was reached at the fourth round of the North-South high-level talks between the delegations from the two sides headed respectively by Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), and Chong Won-sik, prime minister of South Korea.

At the end of the talks, DPRK delegation spokesman An Pyong-su made public a joint press communique concerning the fourth round talks.

"The title of the joint document will be 'Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-Aggression, and Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South,'" the press communique said.

The two sides also agreed to come into contacts as soon as possible to finalize the agreement.

The fifth round of the talks will be held in Seoul from December 10 to 13, said the joint communique.

At the press conference, An Pyong-su and South Korean delegation spokesman Yi Tong-pok also spoke of the existing differences between the two sides on such issues concerning nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula, disarmament, peace accord, and mutual exchange and cooperation.

The DPRK spokesman said that the joint press communique, which is significant, has brought a light of hope to the fifth round talks. Yi said that the two sides have got a full understanding of each other's views.

South Korean Delegation Departs

OW2510051291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0436 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang, October 25 (XINHUA)—The South Korean delegation headed by Prime Minister Chong Won-sik, after the fourth round of highest level talks held in Pyongyang between northern and southern parts of Korea, left here today for Seoul via Panmunjom.

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), headed by Premier Yon Hyong-muk, and the South Korean delegation had two rounds of talks on October 23-24.

Both sides have agreed on signing of a package of accord on reconciliation, mutual non-aggression and exchange and cooperation.

Yi Tong-pok, the spokesman of the South Korean delegation, extended upon departure thanks to the North

side for warm reception and hoped to sign the package of accord at the next round of high-level talks scheduled for December 10-13 in Seoul.

'Roundup' Views Results

OW2510125591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0217 GMT 25 Oct 91

[XINHUA "Roundup" by reporter Li Nengqing (7812 5174 3237): "Talks Between Premiers of North and South Korea Have Achieved Progress"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Oct (XINHUA)—The fourth round of talks between the premiers of North and South Korea, which lasted for two days, ended in Pyongyang today. Premier Yon Hyong-muk of North Korea and Prime Minister Chong Won-sik of South Korea attended the meeting. In a harmonious atmosphere and after two rounds of consultations, both sides reached an agreement on relaxing the situation on the Korean peninsula. They unanimously agreed on working out an accord on reconciliation, mutual non-aggression, exchange, and cooperation.

The talks began last September with the premiers of both sides attending three rounds of talks held in Seoul and Pyongyang respectively. Here both sides put forward their own opinions during the first round of talks. Common understanding on a majority of issues was reached at the second round of talks, but a setback occurred at the third round. The fourth round was held after simultaneous participation in the United Nations by both North and South Korea and an after the emergence of the new situation on the Korean peninsula. Prior to the beginning of this round of talks, both premiers expressed their willingness to use their best efforts to achieve results.

At a press conference held after the talks, An Pyong-su, spokesman for the North Korean delegation said: Representatives from both sides conducted sincere discussions on the peace plans proposed by them respectively. It can be said that both sides were sincere in attending this meeting.

Both sides respectively put forward their package plans for relaxing the situation on the Korean peninsula. The plan proposed by the North comprised 21 articles in three parts including "mutual nonaggression," "reconciliation," and "cooperation and exchange." The South's plan includes 17 sections in 15 articles. The contents of both side's plans include refraining from using force as well as interfering in and subversing the other party; recognizing present systems practiced by both sides; and carrying out economic cooperation and exchange between the North and South. Based on a common understanding, three members from each delegation began to conduct secret consultations beginning on the afternoon of 23 October. An agreement of "reconciliation, mutual nonaggression, exchange, and cooperation" was reached in principle at 12:30 that night. The agreement is composed of five parts: a preface, a reconciliation of the North and South, mutual nonaggression,

exchange and cooperation, and articles concerning the amendment and effectiveness of the agreement.

Both sides also decided that after the end of the fourth round of talks, work representatives from both sides will hold talks at Panmunjom. Work representatives will combine the package plans put forward by both sides and synthesize them in a final form of agreement. This final package agreement will be signed at the fifth round of talks to be held in Seoul from 10-13 October [as received]. Recently, both sides have taken a great step toward appeasement, as shown in the simultaneous participation in the United Nations; continued increase in trade between the two sides; and participation in international meetings in Pyongyang by the vice minister of foreign affairs and the parliamentary delegation of South Korea. The visit to Pyongyang by the South Korean delegation headed by Prime Minister Chong Won-sik was welcomed in a warm and friendly manner from beginning to end. Chong Won-sik and his party also paid a visit to cultural and educational facilities in Pyongyang and viewed literary and art performances and movies, activities which were never done before by other high-ranking South Korean officials during their visits to Pyongyang since the division of Korea.

Both sides have made fairly heavy concessions during the talks. However, despite some breakthroughs, there remains a difficult road to follow before the final achievement of practical results. At this meeting, both sides still had discrepancies in such issues as nuclear weaponry on the Korean peninsula, arms reduction, and exchanges and cooperation.

'Happy' Results Seen

SK2810061791 Beijing Radio Beijing
in Korean 1100 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Commentary: "Talks That Make People Happy"]

[Text] The fourth round of North-South Korean high-level talks ended on 24 October in Pyongyang after two days of sincere negotiations.

The talks achieved results that made people happy because the stalemate which had continued since the talks started on 4 September 1990 was settled and because a five-article agreement was concluded by both sides.

North Korean Premier Yon Hyong-muk reviewed the results of the talks held on several occasions during the past one year or so. He said the first round of talks gave the people hope; the second left the people worried; the third disappointed the people; and the fourth round made the people happy.

The South side's Prime Minister Chong Won-sik called the agreements reached in the talks very sincere results.

From a short-range view, the five-article agreement does not seem that important because four out of the five articles have only to be concluded through negotiations by both sides, a matter of formality.

However, if we understand the process of the talks, we know that from the first round of North-South high-level talks—a period of one year or so—no results were achieved because issues on formality, such as how many documents should be concluded and the order of the documents, were negotiated rather than content. Therefore, we can see that agreements between the two sides were not achieved easily.

As the spokesman of the North side's delegation said, we cannot overestimate nor underestimate the result of the talks.

It seems there are no surprising contents in the five-article agreement, but it shows the arduous efforts put forth by both sides. We must view this fact as important.

What must be positively looked at among the various efforts is the spirit of concession shown by both sides.

As is known, regarding the cover of the joint document, the North side accepted the South side's proposal and vice versa. Therefore, it was decided that "ROK" and "DPRK" would be eliminated from the original cover of the document and "North-South relations" would be used instead.

Moreover, the South side accepted the North side's proposal regarding the structure of the document and the inner cover.

Because of this kind of spirit of mutual concession, both sides found it relatively easy to discover common points that they could accept in just one day.

We must view that a big difference in opinion still exists between the two sides regarding the content for negotiations. For example, there is a great difference in opinion between the two sides on the issues of establishing trust and turning the Armistice Agreement into a peace treaty.

Therefore, in future contacts by delegates of both sides, the North and South must continue to make steady efforts to dissolve each other's differences gradually by displaying the spirit of mutual concession and understanding.

Song Jian Meets Japanese Bank Delegation

*OW2510164991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1359 GMT 25 Oct 91*

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—Song Jian, Chinese state councilor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, met with a delegation from the Japanese Sanwa Group, headed by chairman of Sanwa Bank Ltd. Kenji Kawakatsu, at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Following the meeting, director of the China Science and Technology Exchange Center, Qi Deyu, and Kawakatsu renewed an agreement on the exchange of science and technology.

Sanwa Group is one of the largest groups of enterprises in Japan.

The delegation arrived here today for a visit at the invitation of the State Science and Technology Commission.

Li Peng Receives Delegation

*OW2610093991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0912 GMT 26 Oct 91*

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met with a delegation from the Japanese Sanwa group at the Great Hall of the People here today.

The delegation is headed by Kenji Kawakatsu, chairman of the Sanwa Bank.

According to a Chinese official attending the meeting, Li briefed the guests on China's main goal of economic and social development for the following decade and on the system of China's scientific research.

He stressed that China will focus on applying research findings to the factors of production to make science a useful element of China's industrialization.

The Japanese Sanwa group contains several dozen enterprises and has great economic power. It has made many contributions to Sino-Japanese economic and technological transfers and, Li continued, he hoped that the Sanwa group would continue to make efforts in this respect.

Kawakatsu, visiting China for the first time, said that the long-term contacts and co-operations between the 70 enterprises of the Sanwa group and China have born fruit. He said that his group will continue to contribute to the economic and technological exchanges and co-operation between the two countries.

The delegation arrived here Friday at the invitation of the State Science and Technology Commission.

Chen Xitong Sees Group

*OW2610125491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1244 GMT 26 Oct 91*

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA)—Chen Xitong, Chinese state councilor and mayor of Beijing, met with a delegation from the Japanese Sanwa group, headed by chairman of Sanwa Bank Ltd. Kenji Kawakatsu, here today.

They had a friendly conversation on strengthening cooperation in economy, trade, science and technology.

Qiao Shi Meets Japanese Socialist Leader, Party

*OW2510134591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1234 GMT 25 Oct 91*

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, met with Tamio Kawakami, former member of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Socialist Party, and his party here this afternoon.

Qiao expressed his appreciation for Kawakami's efforts for the promotion of friendly relations between China and Japan, and the establishment and development of the relationship between the Chinese Communist Party and the Japanese Socialist Party.

Kawakami, also a professor at Tokai University, said he was very pleased to note the great achievements that China has made in the past 12 years.

Qiao said that since its founding China has made achievements, especially over the past 12 years, but there is still a certain amount of backwardness. However, if the current stable situation lasts another dozen years, China will surely take on a new look.

It is imperative for China to steadily boost its economy, perfect its legal system, and develop democracy, he said.

Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, was present at the meeting.

The Japanese visitors are here as guests of the International Liaison Department.

CPPCC Official Meets Japanese Economic Group

*OW2810104091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0909 GMT 28 Oct 91*

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA)—Qian Weichang, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, met here today with an economic delegation from the Japan-China Friendship Association of the Japan Junior Chamber, headed by its president Tack Nozu.

The chamber, founded in 1988, is aimed at promoting Sino-Japanese economic cooperation and strengthening friendly contacts between the young entrepreneurs of the two countries.

The delegation is here on a visit at the invitation of the All-China Youth Federation.

Kiichi Miyazawa Elected LDP President 27 Oct

*OW2710092491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0908 GMT 27 Oct 91*

[Text] Tokyo, October 27 (XINHUA)—Kiichi Miyazawa was elected president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), it was announced here this evening.

Miyazawa, 72, was former Japanese deputy prime minister and finance minister.

The LDP presidency carries with it the premiership because the LDP enjoys a stable majority in the 512-seat House of Representatives.

He will be designated Japan's next prime minister when the Diet (parliament) reconvenes on November 5.

Reviews U.S. Ties

*OW2710172591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1454 GMT 27 Oct 91*

[Text] Tokyo, October 27 (XINHUA)—Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) President-Elect Kiichi Miyazawa said this evening that he would announce how Japan and the United States would contribute to world peace over the next 50 years when U.S. President George Bush comes to Japan next month.

The 72-year-old former deputy prime minister and finance minister made the remarks at a press conference after he won the LDP presidential race and the premiership.

Miyazawa said Bush's visit to Tokyo at the end of November comes at a "very meaningful time."

Referring to Japanese-U.S. economic ties, he said, "there is always some sort of trade friction," adding "we will address issues one by one."

Touching upon domestic issues, Miyazawa reiterated his earlier promise to make progress in political reforms within one year.

He explained that he set the one-year deadline on political reforms because the political world is likely to turn its attention to general elections next summer. General elections must be held by February 1994.

Commenting on the Recruit stock-for-favor scandal which shocked the nation in 1988 and 1989, Miyazawa said the era of sidelining politicians tainted by the scandal was over.

Miyazawa himself resigned as deputy prime minister and finance minister in 1988 to take responsibility for his involvement in the scandal.

He said the matter is now up to the "individual ethics" of each politician.

Analysts noted that the three major tasks which Miyazawa will face are political reform, international contributions Japan will make, and economic and financial issues.

Miyazawa garnered 285 of 492 valid votes cast, beating his two rivals—Michio Watanabe, 68, former finance minister, who obtained 120 votes, and Hiroshi Mitsuoka, 64, former transport minister, with 87 votes.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Qian Qichen, Sihanouk Leave Paris for Beijing

*OW2610023091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0211 GMT 26 Oct 91*

[Text] Paris, October 25 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen left here for home Friday evening after attending the just concluded Paris conference on Cambodia.

President of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC) Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife Monique were on board the same Beijing bound plane.

Among those seeing the Chinese minister off at the airport were Cai Fang Bo, Chinese ambassador to France, Prince Norodom Ranarith, a member of the SNC and French Foreign Ministry officials.

Qian, who is also state councillor, arrived in Paris on October 22 and attended the October 23 reconvened Paris conference.

He jointly signed with representatives from 19 other nations four peace accords on a comprehensive political settlement of the 13-year-old conflict in Cambodia.

During his stay in Paris, the Chinese minister met with Samdech Sihanouk and the foreign ministers of France, Indonesia, the United States, the Soviet Union, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos and Zimbabwe.

They exchanged views on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual concern.

Qian Arrives

OW2610082491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0801 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Vice Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin returned here today after attending the Paris conference on Cambodia.

They were greeted at the airport by Vice Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei and diplomatic envoys to China of France, Cambodia, Thailand and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Sihanouk Arrives

OW2610085691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0816 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA)—Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, arrived here from Paris this afternoon.

Earlier in Paris, Sihanouk attended the Paris conference on Cambodia and signed documents, including the agreement on a comprehensive and political settlement of Cambodian conflict.

Among the welcoming crowd at the airport were Tian Zengpei, Chinese vice foreign minister, and diplomatic envoys to China of Cambodia, France, Thailand and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Envoy, SRV's Do Muoi Discuss Normalized Ties

OW2610090791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0836 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi, October 26 (XINHUA)—Vietnamese Communist Party General-Secretary Do Muoi said Friday [25 October] his coming visit to China will mark the normalization of relations between the Vietnamese and Chinese Communist Parties and between Vietnam and China.

Meeting with Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Zhang Dewei, Do Muoi said the normalization of relations will be not only in the interests of the two peoples, but also conducive to peace, stability and development in Asia and the world as a whole.

He asked the Chinese ambassador to convey his greetings to Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin, President Yang Shangkun, Premier Li Peng, and other Chinese leaders.

The Chinese ambassador expressed thanks to the general-secretary for meeting him and wished Do Muoi's visit to China a success.

Lao Prime Minister Concludes Official Visit

Visits Kunming

BK2610035191 Beijing Radio Beijing
in Lao 1230 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] This afternoon, Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], left Xiamen in Fujian Province, by a special plane for Kunming for a two-day visit to this municipality in Yunnan Province. Comrade He Zhiqiang, governor of the Yunnan Provincial People's Government, and leaders in the local administration of Kunming were on hand at the airport to welcome Comrade Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon.

Comrade Huang Zhendong, minister of communications and chairman of the reception committee of the PRC Government, and other comrades, also arrived in the city on the same plane.

In the evening, Yunnan Provincial Governor Comrade He Zhiqiang met with and hosted a reception in honor of Comrade Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon and his party at the (Jin Lung) Hotel where the prime minister and his party stayed. It was expected that during the visit to Kunming, Comrade Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon would exchange views with the Yunnan Provincial leadership on the issue of the management of the Sino-Lao border check-points in the province, the expansion of trade along the border, the repatriation of [Lao] refugees, the strengthening of mutual cooperation in the economic and technical fields, and other issues. In the past two years, cooperation in the economic and technical fields between Yunnan Province and Laos has been

rapidly developed. The scope of cooperation between the two sides has also been constantly expanded.

Interviewed by Beijing International

*BK2610100191 Beijing Radio Beijing
in Lao 1230 GMT 24 Oct 91*

[Interview with Lao Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon by unidentified Beijing Radio correspondent in Beijing on 24 October—recorded]

[Correspondent] I feel honored to interview you here in Beijing. First of all, I would like to ask you to tell us about the result of your visit.

[Khamtai] Thank you for interviewing me during my official friendship visit to the PRC. My visit is a clear indication of new steps of traditional friendly relations and cooperation between Laos and China. During my stay here I visited several places and was accorded a cordial reception. Moreover, I also held talks with Premier Li Peng in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, and mutual understanding. Both sides reaffirmed their continued efforts to strengthen further the existing good relations between the countries for the benefit of the Lao and Chinese peoples, peace, and cooperation in this region and the world. In particular, Comrade Premier Li Peng informed our delegation that the PRC Government has agreed to provide aid to Laos to contribute to the development of our country and the improvement of the Lao people's livelihood and, especially, to remedy the adverse consequences of this year's natural disasters. Another historic event that took place during this visit was the signing of the border treaty between the two countries. The signing of the treaty accords with the aspirations of the Lao and fraternal Chinese peoples, who want to turn the border between the two countries into one of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

[Correspondent] [words indistinct] Please tell us about the achievements in restructuring and developing your country during the past years.

[Khamtai] As you all know, with the intent of developing and building the country, our party has pursued the policy of comprehensive renovation. We started with the economy by taking firm steps in shifting from the bureaucratically centralized financing mechanism to a business accounting mechanism to introduce a multifaceted economic system, reorganize business production, and promote economic relations with foreign countries. All these are aimed at expanding Laos' economic foundation in the fields of forestry, agriculture, industry, trade, communications, transport, and other areas. By so doing, we will be able to improve gradually our multi-ethnic people's livelihood. Consequently, the people's confidence in the party and state's leadership has multiplied while the popular democratic system has improved constantly. At present, the entire party and people are

intensifying all their endeavors to implement the resolution of the Fifth Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party to fulfill the task of renovation and accomplish new successes for the people's well-being and the country's strength.

[Correspondent] China and Laos are neighboring countries sharing common mountain ranges and rivers with time-honored friendly relations. Since President Kaysone Phomvihane's visit in 1988, friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries have been further strengthened. What is your assessment of relations between China and Laos in the future?

[Khamtai] Comrade President Kaysone Phomvihane's historic visit to China and Comrade Premier Li Peng's visit to Laos marked new milestones in relations between our two countries. We firmly believe that relations between Laos and China—between the two parties, governments, and peoples—will continue to grow in all areas at both the central and local levels. However, the time-honored good relations serve the aspirations and actual interests of the peoples in the two countries. I would like to convey through Beijing Radio the profound gratitude and sincere thanks of the Lao party, Government, and people to the fraternal Chinese party, Government, and people for the great support and assistance rendered to the Lao revolution in the past. In particular, I would like to extend thanks and best wishes to the Chinese cadres, combatants, and workers who were once in Laos to fulfill their international obligations in assisting the Lao revolution, and to the families of those who sacrificed their lives for their missions in Laos. I would like to take this opportunity to wish the fraternal Chinese people under the CPC leadership with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its leader greater successes in implementing the policy of reform and opening to the outside world to build a modern socialist China.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much Mr. Prime Minister for sparing your precious time for this interview.

Concludes Visit, Departs Kunming

*OW2610124691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1222 GMT 26 Oct 91*

[Text] Kunming, October 26 (XINHUA)—Visiting Lao Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon wound up his four-day official goodwill visit to China and left here for home this afternoon.

Huang Zhendong, chairman of the Chinese Government reception committee and minister of communications, and He Zhiqiang, governor of Yunnan Province, saw the prime minister off at the airport.

Siphandone started his China visit on October 22 and has visited Beijing, Xiamen of Fujian Province and Kunming.

Near East & South Asia

Reportage Views Yang Shangkun's Pakistan Visit

Vice Foreign Minister Previews Visit

OW2210050991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0346 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun's upcoming week-long official visit to Pakistan and Iran "marks China's desire to strengthen its unity and cooperation with Third World countries," Vice-Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang said here today.

Yang Fuchang said to XINHUA reporters today that the visit aims to promote mutual understanding, enhance friendship, and develop cooperation.

The Chinese president will visit Pakistan and Iran at the invitation of President Khan Ishaq of Pakistan and President Hashemi-Rafsanjani of Iran. The visit follows one made to China by Pakistan President Khan Ishaq and former Iranian President and present leader Khamene'i.

During the visit, Yang Shangkun will exchange views with leaders of the two countries on bilateral relations and major international, regional, and domestic issues.

Yang Fuchang said that both Pakistan and Iran are friendly neighbors of China, sharing identical or similar views on many important international and regional issues. They can also learn from and draw on each other's experience in national construction and economic development. The further promotion of China's friendly relations and cooperation with Pakistan and Iran is in the interest of the people of the three countries.

Since China and Pakistan established diplomatic relations 40 years ago, he said, the two countries have enjoyed mutual respect, trust, support and cooperation; smooth developments have been made in political, cultural, economic, and trade ties, the vice-foreign minister said.

Mutual visits by state leaders of the countries have played an important role in promoting the constant growth of bilateral ties, Yang Fuchang said, adding that Sino-Pakistani relations are firmly grounded and have bright prospects.

After China and Iran forged diplomatic ties 20 years ago, and particularly in the last dozen years and more, their centuries-old, traditional friendship "radiated new splendor," he said.

In 1985, leaders of the two countries began to exchange visits; this deepened mutual knowledge and "forcefully prompted the expansion of friendly cooperation in all fields," he said.

Together with Iran, China is willing to make joint efforts to open up new prospects for bilateral relations, he said.

"I believe," Yang Fuchang said, "President Yang Shangkun's visit will produce a positive impact on the

further consolidation and expansion of China's friendly relations of cooperation with Pakistan and Iran and on the promotion of regional peace and stability."

Pakistani Embassy Official on Visit

OW2310134691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1324 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun will pay state visits to Pakistan and Iran between October 26 and November 2.

During a XINHUA interview today, Tariq Fatemi, charge d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy here, said that Yang's visit to Pakistan will provide an impetus for the further development of Sino-Pakistan relations.

Tariq said that Pakistan and China have shared friendly relations and cooperative ties for many years. He expressed satisfaction with economic and trade cooperation between the two countries.

Friendly ties between Pakistan and China can be regarded as a model for other countries with different social systems to follow, he said.

Tariq expressed the view that the continuous development of friendly Sino-Pakistan relations is the result of mutual understanding and respect. He added that both countries have followed the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs and have practiced peaceful coexistence.

According to Tariq, such relations are also the result of the joint efforts of both the governments and peoples of the two countries.

Tariq said that the development of Sino-Pakistan relations is a common aspiration of all Pakistan people. He stressed that good relations between the two countries will not only benefit the Pakistan and Chinese people, but will also be conducive to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and in the world as a whole.

Iranian Ambassador Taromi-Rad said that Yang's visit to his country is the outcome of the continuous development of bilateral relations.

Taromi-Rad said that Sino-Iranian ties have developed rapidly in recent years and that the number of high-level exchanges have increased. Taromi-Rad pointed out that Chinese Premier Li Peng's visit to Iran, some three months ago, enhanced mutual understanding and friendship.

Taromi-Rad said that economic and trade, as well as technological, cultural and educational exchanges have continued to increase.

The Iranian ambassador said that China, one of the world's largest countries and a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, will play an increasingly important role in safeguarding peace and stability in the world and in establishing a new world order.

Taromi-Rad expressed the hope that the two countries will further strengthen their cooperation in all areas and will continue to strengthen bilateral ties.

Foreign Secretary General Interviewed

OW2410084091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0829 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Islamabad, October 24 (XINHUA)—The forthcoming visit by Chinese President Yang Shangkun to Pakistan on October 26-30 will be "another landmark in consolidating the time-tested and all-weather friendship" between Pakistan and China.

This was stated here Wednesday by Pakistan Foreign Secretary General Akram Zaki in an interview with XINHUA.

He said that Pakistan considers this visit very important because China and Pakistan will have the opportunity to discuss at the highest level how to strengthen the very friendly ties already existing and how to work together for strengthening peace and security especially in this part of the world.

He said the two countries have a long history of close friendship which is already recorded as a "model of inter-state relations".

Cooperation between the two countries is multi-dimensional covering almost every field of activity and is really developing to mutual satisfaction, the secretary general said.

He said that Pakistan's policy of developing friendship with China has the unanimous support of the masses and on this issue, "there is a total consensus in the country".

He believed the Sino-Pakistan friendship, really a people-to-people one, will be passed on from generation to generation, and when President Yang Shangkun arrives here, "he will find in Pakistan 110 million friends of the Chinese people."

Turning to the international aspect of the visit, Akram Zaki said it will provide another opportunity for the leaders of the two countries to have direct exchange of views on important international, regional and bilateral issues.

The secretary general said China and Pakistan are deeply interested in peace and stability in this region and the world as the both countries are working for economic and social progress and want to develop their resources for better life of their people.

China and Pakistan, both committed to peace, have been working together and will continue to work together for maintenance and preservation of peace based on justice, Akram Zaki said.

The secretary general said "we are all eagerly awaiting him (the Chinese president).

Yang Interviewed Before Tour

OW2510162491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1604 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun expressed belief that his forthcoming visit to Pakistan would further the traditional friendship between the two peoples of the two countries.

Yang made the remark in his written replies to the questions from a Beijing correspondent of the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN prior to his visit to Pakistan.

China and Pakistan are friendly neighbors linked by common mountains and rivers, the Chinese president said. The traditional friendship between the two countries has a solid foundation and has stood the test of times and the changes in the international situation.

Over the years, he said, the two countries have conducted fruitful cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and many other fields.

"I believe that my forthcoming visit will enhance the mutual understanding, expand the cooperation and further the traditional friendship between the peoples of our two countries," Yang said.

Asked what role China could play in the economic reforms in Pakistan, the Chinese president said "we have always supported the efforts of the Pakistani Government in developing its national economy and improving the livelihood of its people. We shall continue to step up economic and technological cooperation with Pakistan. We sincerely wish it success in its economic reform," Yang said.

Asked whether China's opening up policy and its emphasis on the economic reforms could have some bearing on its traditional friendship with other countries like Pakistan, Yang said that the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-Existence are the cornerstone of China's foreign policy and also the basis of the traditional friendship between China and Pakistan.

Yang said that China's reform and open policy has not only promoted its own economic development but also instilled new life into its cooperation in various fields with other countries including Pakistan.

Facts have proved that the traditional friendship between China and other countries has grown in strength and developed further instead of being adversely affected, Yang said.

Views Nonproliferation

OW2510164091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1607 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun, shortly before going on a tour of Pakistan and Iran, has reiterated China's support for the establishment of a nuclear-free Asia.

In his written replies to questions from a Beijing correspondent of the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, Yang said China appreciates the proposal put forward by Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in June this year on holding consultations among the United States, the Soviet Union, China, India and Pakistan on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia.

"We believe the proposal for a regional solution of nuclear non-proliferation is of positive significance for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia and the maintenance of peace and stability in this region," Yang said.

China has always supported the view of establishing a nuclear-free zone in South Asia, he said.

With regard to the proposed five-country consultation on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia, he said, if the other countries concerned all agree to the proposal, China has no difficulty to participate.

As for whether he has any plans for "a stable set-up in Afghanistan" to discuss with the Iranian and Pakistan Governments, Yang said, "I will exchange views with the presidents of the two countries on questions of mutual interests, including the question of Afghanistan."

He expressed the hope that the various Afghan parties will reach an agreement so as to achieve a proper political settlement to the Afghan question at an early date, which will be conducive to peace and development in the region.

Asked about China's role in the new world order, Yang said that "in our view the new world order should be established on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence."

As the establishment of a new world order is the common task of all countries and people in the world, he said, "it is necessary to get them all into discussions."

All countries, big or small, rich or poor, strong or weak, are entitled to participate, he said.

"We are ready to have extensive exchanges of views with other countries in the spirit of seeking common ground while setting aside difference with a view to reaching common understanding in this respect and contributing our own share to the establishment of the new world order that is peaceful, stable, fair and rational," he said.

Views Ties

OW2610104591 Beijing Central People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2230 GMT 25 Oct 91

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] On the eve of his forthcoming visit to Pakistan and Iran, President accepted a written interview by a Beijing correspondent of the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF

PAKISTAN and answered his questions concerning the international situation, regional issues, and Sino-Pakistani relations.

Yang Shangkun said: China and Pakistan have been carrying out fruitful cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and many other areas for many years. I believe my visit will enhance our two countries' mutual understanding, expand cooperation, and further the traditional friendship between the peoples of our two countries. We always support the efforts of the Pakistani Government in developing its national economy and improving the livelihood of its people. We will continue to increase economic and technical cooperation with Pakistan. We sincerely wish Pakistan success in its economic reform.

Commenting on China's role in establishing a new international order, Yang Shangkun said: We advocate that a new international order be established on the basis of the five principles for peaceful coexistence. The responsibility of establishing a new international order should be shared by all countries and their peoples. It is an issue that needs to be explored by everyone. All countries—large and small, rich and poor, and strong and weak—should have the right to participate. All countries should have extensive exchanges of views with each other in the spirit of seeking common ground while reserving differences so we can reach a common understanding and contribute our share in establishing a new international order characterized by peace, stability, justice, and rationality.

Yang Shangkun said: China's reform and open policy has promoted China's economic development and instilled new life into its cooperation in various fields with Pakistan and other countries. Facts have proven that the traditional friendship between China and other countries has grown in strength and developed further instead of being adversely affected.

Yang Shangkun said: I will exchange views with the presidents of Iran and Pakistan on issues of mutual concern, including the issue of Afghanistan. We hope the various factions in Afghanistan will reach an agreement so the Afghanistan issue can be settled politically at an early date.

Yang Shangkun said: We appreciate Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's proposal last June that the United States, the Soviet Union, China, India, and Pakistan should participate in consultations on issues about non-nuclear proliferation in South Asia. We believe this proposal has positive significance for establishing a non-nuclear zone in South Asia and safeguarding peace and stability in South Asia. China always supports the establishment of a non-nuclear zone in South Asia. Regarding the five-nation consultations on non-nuclear proliferation in South Asia, there is no problem for China to participate as long as other countries concerned agree with the proposal.

Yang Leaves for Pakistan

OW2610024291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0214 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun left here by special plane this morning on an eight-day state visit to Pakistan and Iran at the invitation of President Khan Ghulam Ishaq of Pakistan and President Hashemi-Rafsanjani of Iran.

Among those seeing Yang off at the Great Hall of the People were Chinese Premier Li Peng, Vice-President Wang Zhen, Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Peng Chong, Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun, Vice-Chairman of the Central Military Commission Liu Huaqing, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Hong Xuezhai, Secretary-General of the State Council Luo Gan, Vice Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei, Assistant Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Tian Runzhi.

Pakistani and Iranian diplomatic envoys to China were also present to see Yang off.

Among those accompanying President Yang on his visit are Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian, Vice Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Wang Wendong, special assistant Gu Linfang and Director of President Yang's Office Zhao Yutian.

Ishaq at Airport, Views Visit

OW2610145391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1357 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Islamabad, October 26 (XINHUA)—Pakistani President Khan Ghulam Ishaq said today Pakistan attaches great importance to Chinese President Yang Shangkun's five-day state visit to the country.

Khan Ishaq made the remark at the Islamabad airport while waiting for Yang who arrived here at noon today.

He said friendship between the two countries has not only stood tested but is all weather in the words of the Chinese president [sentence as received].

This friendship has remained actually "unaffected" by internal and international changes, he added.

When asked what specific matters are likely to be discussed during the visit, the president said it is up to the distinguished guest but "we are prepared to discuss any subject under the sun."

The Chinese head of state was warmly welcomed at the airport by President Khan Ishaq and will be his guest of honor at a state banquet this evening.

Yang Arrives in Pakistan

OW2610064591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0627 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Islamabad, October 26 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun arrived in Islamabad on Saturday for a state visit.

During the four-day visit, Yang is expected to exchange views with President Khan Ghulam Ishaq and other Pakistani leaders on bilateral relations and major international and regional issues.

The visit "aims to promote mutual understanding, enhance friendship and develop cooperation" between the two countries, sources from the Chinese Foreign Ministry said.

The Chinese president will leave Pakistan for Iran on Wednesday to continue his two-nation overseas tour.

Further on Arrival

OW2610093091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0859 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Islamabad, October 26 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun arrived here today for a five-day state visit to Pakistan at the invitation of Pakistani President Khan Ghulam Ishaq.

Upon his arrival at Islamabad International Airport, the Chinese president said China and Pakistan are close and friendly neighbors with traditional friendship between the two peoples.

"The exchanges of visits between the leaders of the two countries are conducive not only to the strengthening and development of Sino-Pakistani friendly relations and cooperation, but also to peace and stability in Asia, and this region in particular," Yang said in a written statement.

This is Chinese President Yang Shangkun's first visit to Pakistan as a return visit to Pakistani president's visit to China last year.

President Yang said he believes that his visit will "further enhance the common understanding, friendship and cooperation" between China and Pakistan.

The Chinese president was met at the airport by President Khan Ghulam Ishaq and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, Senate Chairman Wasim Sajjad, National Assembly Speaker Gohar Ayub Khan, cabinet ministers, the chief of the naval staff and the chief of air staff, and other senior civil and military officials.

During his visit, Yang will meet with the top Pakistani leaders to exchange views on important international, regional and bilateral issues.

The Chinese president will also visit Lahore, which is the second largest city of the country and famous for its splendid heritage of history and culture.

Welcome Ceremony Detailed

OW2610203091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1019 GMT 26 Oct 91

[By reporters Sun Baoyu (1327 1405 3768), Wu Dingbao (0702 1353 0202), and Ge Xiangwen (5544 4161 2429): "President Yang Shangkun Arrives in Pakistan Amid a Solemn Welcome"]

[Text] Islamabad, 26 Oct (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun arrived here by a special plane this morning to begin a five-day state visit to Pakistan.

In mid-fall, the weather in Islamabad—the capital of Pakistan—is pleasant, and the scenery is beautiful. Here the sky is blue today. After President Yang Shangkun's special plane entered Pakistan's airspace, it was escorted by four Pakistani fighters.

President Yang's special plane landed at the airport at 1125 local time. He walked down the ramp amid the sound of a 21-gun salute and cordially shook hands and exchanged greetings with President Ishaq Khan, Prime Minister Sharif, and National Assembly Speaker Ayub Khan, who were waiting by the side of the ramp. Two children presented flowers to the Chinese president.

A solemn welcome ceremony was held at the airport. Chinese and Pakistani national flags were fluttering over the airport. The masses, clad in national costumes, greeted the Chinese guests with songs and dances.

As the Chinese president, accompanied by President Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Sharif, mounted the reviewing stand, the military band struck up the national anthems of China and Pakistan. After this, President Yang reviewed the honor guard in the company of President Ishaq Khan.

Later, accompanied by President Ishaq Khan, President Yang met and shook hands with Pakistani government ministers, foreign diplomats in Pakistan, and members of the National Assembly and Senate.

The Chinese president delivered a written statement to reporters at the airport. He said: "This is my first visit to your country and is also a return visit for His Excellency President Ishaq Khan's visit to China last year. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I extend cordial greetings and best wishes to the friendly government and people of Pakistan."

President Yang said: "China and Pakistan are close and friendly neighbors with deep and traditional friendship between the two peoples. The exchanges of visits between the leaders of the two countries are conducive not only to the strengthening and development of Sino-Pakistani friendly relations and cooperation, but also to peace and stability in Asia, and this region in particular."

He said: "During my visit, I will meet with His Excellency President Ishaq Khan and other Pakistani leaders

to exchange views on international, regional, and bilateral issues of common concern. I believe my visit will enhance common understanding, friendship, and cooperation between China and Pakistan." In conclusion, President Yang wished that the friendship between China and Pakistan will last forever.

Vice Premier Wu Xueqian, Vice Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang, and Wang Wendong, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, who are accompanying President Yang on the visit, arrived here on the same plane.

After the welcoming ceremony, the Chinese president, accompanied by President Ishaq Khan, went to a park on top of Mount (Shikali) to plant a tree for remembrance. After that, he went to the Presidential House, where he will stay.

Khan on Hong Kong Policy

OW2610212491 Beijing XINHUA in English
2040 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Islamabad, October 26 (XINHUA)—Pakistani President Ishaq Khan told visiting Chinese President Yang Shangkun today that his country supports China's policy on Hong Kong.

He told the Chinese president during a courtesy call that he was pleased with the signing of the Sino-British agreement on a new Hong Kong airport, which shows that China's policy on Hong Kong is wise.

There is only one China and Taiwan and Hong Kong are both parts of China, president Ishaq Khan said.

The Pakistani president also expressed his support for the resumption of China's seat in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Yang expressed his thanks for Pakistan's understanding and support of China's Taiwan and Hong Kong policy.

He said China will try to maintain the prosperity of Hong Kong after it returns to Chinese rule. Keeping Hong Kong as a financial and trade center will benefit both Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland, he added.

Yang, Khan Speak at Banquet

OW2610192991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1745 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Islamabad, October 26 (XINHUA)—Pakistani President Ishaq Khan and visiting Chinese President Yang Shangkun today both stressed the need to further friendly relations between the two countries.

Ishaq Khan said at a banquet in honour of the Chinese president that friendship between China and Pakistan "is a model of inter-state relations between two countries of unequal size and differing social, economic and political systems."

"It serves the vital interests of both countries and has contributed significantly to peace and stability of the region," the Pakistani president said.

"It stood the test of time, for it is based not on momentary expediencies but on a sincere commitment to the principles of peaceful co-existence and cooperation, which we both cherish and practise to mutual benefit."

"Pakistan, for its part, has remained and will always remain a steadfast friend of China," Ishaq Khan pointed out.

Talking about the concept of a new world order, the Pakistani president said such a concept can become the blueprint only if it is based on equity, justice and progress.

The new world order "should reflect the collective aspirations of mankind rather than the wishes of a single nation or group of nations," he said.

He said, "Pakistan remains steadfast in its resolve to work for peace and stability in South Asia and around. We are sincere in our efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute on the basis of the relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions. It is for this reason that we have consistently expressed our willingness to engage in a constructive dialogue with India to calm tensions."

Turning to the Afghanistan issue, he said, "we also continue to work for a peaceful resolution of the Afghan issue. We are encouraged that recent developments in the region have brightened the prospects of a just political settlement, the essential element of which must necessarily remain the transfer of power from the present dispensation in Kabul to a broadbased government that represents the will and aspirations of the Afghan people."

The Pakistani president said the U.N. secretary general's five-point peace proposal provides the basis of a possible settlement of the Afghan issue. He welcomed the recent U.S.-Soviet decision to terminate weapon supplies to all Afghan parties by January 1, 1992.

In his speech, Chinese President Yang Shangkun noted that Pakistan and China have treated each other as equals and refrained from interfering in each other's internal affairs.

No matter what happened inside the respective countries, Sino-Pakistani friendly relations and cooperation have kept developing smoothly, he said.

He supported Ishaq Khan's comments on the new world order, stressing that the new international political and economic order should be on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

On the Afghan issue, Yang said "a political settlement is the only feasible way that can lead Afghanistan to peace."

"It is the consistent position of the Chinese Government that the various political forces of Afghanistan should, through friendly consultations, form a broadly-based coalition government."

The Chinese president also expressed China's support to the five-point proposal put forward by the secretary general of the United Nations on a political settlement of the Afghan issue and to the unremitting efforts made by Pakistan for the settlement.

Before the banquet, Yang Shangkun held one-hour of talks with Ishaq Khan. The two presidents discussed regional and international issues of mutual interest.

Yang Shangkun arrived here this morning for a five-day state visit. He will leave Pakistan on October 30 for Iran on the second leg of his current two-nation tour.

Further on Banquet Speeches

OW2710020991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1751 GMT 26 Oct 91

[By reporters Wu Dingbao (0702 1353 0202), Ge Xiangwen (5514 4161 2429), and Sun Baoyu (1327 1405 3768)]

[Text] Islamabad, 26 October (XINHUA)—Pakistani President Ishaq Khan hosted a banquet at the Presidential House this evening to welcome Chinese President Yang Shangkun, who is on a state visit here by invitation.

When President Yang Shangkun, accompanied by President Ishaq Khan, entered the banquet hall at 2040, the band played the national anthems of China and Pakistan.

During the banquet Presidents Ishaq Khan and Yang Shangkun delivered speeches. Both the host and the guest unanimously praised the traditional friendly relations between China and Pakistan.

In his speech President Ishaq Khan warmly welcomed President Yang upon his visit to Pakistan. He said: "In September last year I was lucky to have visited China to renew friendship with your country, and it made me very happy to be able to witness the spectacular events at the Asian Games."

He praised the achievements and development the Chinese people have chalked up in a short period of 40 years. He said: "China, being strong and prosperous, serves as a guarantee for peace and stability in the region. We sincerely hope that China will continue to advance along the road she has chosen, not to be subject to any form of influence and external interference. We hold that all countries have the undeniable right to handle their affairs in accordance with their norms, standards, concepts, and in ways compatible with their national conditions. This right must not, and should not, be harmed under any pretext."

President Ishaq Khan said that the friendship between Pakistan and China is a model of interstate relations between two countries of unequal size and differing

social, economic, and political systems. It conforms with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries and has contributed significantly to peace and stability in the region. "Our friendship has withstood the test of time, for it is based not on momentary expedencies but on a sincere commitment to the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation, which we both cherish and practice to mutual benefit."

He highly praised China for generously and vigorously helping Pakistan gradually realize self-sufficiency and for the contributions China has made to promoting Pakistan's economic development and technological progress, as well as to strengthening its national defense.

Touching on international issues, he said: "The end of ideological confrontation between the two superpowers has ushered in an era of mutual cooperation and conciliation. However, the threat to the security of small countries still exists because armed conflicts in many parts of the world have continued to worsen. True peace and development can be guaranteed only if all countries, big or small, abide by the principles contained in the UN Charter, solve their disputes by peaceful means, and promote international cooperation. It will be sad indeed if after the end of the cold war, the hegemonic ambition and domineering behavior of some major regional powers lead to new world tensions. We hold that the concept of a new world order should be based on equality, justice, and progress, that it should reflect the common aspirations of mankind rather than the interests of a single nation or a group of nations, that its major principles should be universally applicable, not discriminatory, and that it should attach importance to eliminating regional conflicts. Only thus can the concept of a new world order mentioned above become a blueprint for a new world of the future."

Turning to the Afghanistan issue, he said that Pakistan is continuing its efforts to seek a peaceful settlement of the Afghanistan issue. It is encouraging to see that recent developments in the region have brightened prospects for a just and reasonable political settlement.

He said: "The U.N. Secretary General's five-point peace proposal provides the basis for a possible settlement of the Afghan issue. We hope that a package plan based on mutual understanding can be reached. We welcome the recent U.S.-Soviet decision to terminate weapon supplies to all Afghan parties by 1 January 1992. However, what is equally important is that an agreement should be reached on other points suggested by the secretary general as quickly as possible by taking advantage of the mediation period, particularly the establishment of an effective transitional system for the election of the Afghan Government, cease-fire, and the repatriation and resettlement of Afghan refugees in the future." He expressed his gratitude to China for providing firm support and aid to the Afghan refugees.

In his speech, President Yang Shangkun said: "When we arrived in your country's beautiful capital, we received a

warm and solemn welcome from Your Excellency the president, the Pakistan Government and the Pakistani people. Your Excellency has just made an ebullient speech. All this has shown the Pakistani people's deep and friendly feelings toward the Chinese people. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, and also on my own behalf, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Your Excellency the president, your government and your people."

President Yang Shangkun said: "China and Pakistan are intimate neighboring countries, and there is a profound traditional friendship between the people of the two countries. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries 40 years ago, our two countries have respected and trusted each other, supported and cooperated with each other, strictly abiding by the five principles of peaceful coexistence, refraining from interfering in each other's internal affairs, and treating each other as equals based on mutual benefit. No matter what happened inside our respective countries, friendly Sino-Pakistani relations and cooperation have continued to develop smoothly. Our relations are a model for countries with different social systems getting along well with each other. Now the friendship between China and Pakistan has taken root in the hearts of the people. The two countries have supported each other politically and cooperated in economic, cultural, scientific and technological, and other fields with good results. I am convinced that, through concerted efforts by both sides, Sino-Pakistani relations will certainly be further consolidated, developed and raised to a new level.

He said: "Although this is my first visit to your country, I am not unfamiliar with your country. Pakistan's ancient civilization is richly endowed with national characteristics, and its long history and honorable tradition in opposing imperialism and colonialism have long been respected by the people of our country. The diligent and intelligent Pakistani people and the Pakistan Government have made satisfactory achievements in developing their national economy and building their country. In foreign affairs, the Pakistan Government has adopted a peaceful, independent and nonaligned policy, and has observed the five principles of peaceful coexistence. It has actively strengthened unity with Islamic countries, developed friendly relations with its neighboring countries, and has worked hard and made contributions to protecting peace in South Asia and the world and promoting regional cooperation in South Asia. The Chinese Government and people are very glad about the achievements made by the Pakistan Government and people. We would like to congratulate you beforehand for your constant new achievements."

Touching on the international situation, President Yang said: "The present world situation is complicated and changeable. The situation in some places is unstable; contradictions between the North and the South have aggravated; the economic gap between countries has been expanded; and the developing countries of the Third World are facing a serious challenge. To meet this challenge, we must constantly strengthen our own power

and, in the meantime, strengthen cooperation among countries in the South and strive to establish a new international political and economic order based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. China and Pakistan have an extensive common understanding on major international issues. In the course of establishing a new international order, we will certainly make joint efforts."

Touching on regional issues, President Yang said: "In South Asia, the Afghan issue still has not been solved. Facts have proved that a political settlement is the only feasible way that can lead Afghanistan to peace. It is the consistent position of the Chinese Government that the various political forces of Afghanistan should, through friendly consultations, form a broadly based coalition government. China appreciates Pakistan's unremitting efforts to seek a political settlement to the Afghan issue and its humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees. China supports the five-point proposal put forward by the secretary general of the United Nations on a political settlement of the Afghan issue. We hope that Afghanistan will have peace again and become an independent, sovereign, neutral and nonaligned country."

Attending the banquet on the Pakistani side were Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, leading members of the National Assembly and the Senate, ministers of the cabinet, noted persons of various circles, and a number of foreign envoys in Pakistan.

Personnel accompanying President Yang included Vice Premier of the State Council Wu Xueqian, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Yang Fuchang, and Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Wang Wendong; Zhou Kang, Chinese ambassador to Pakistan, also attended the banquet by invitation.

The banquet was filled with an enthusiastic and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end and was permeated with a sentiment of profound traditional friendship between the Chinese and Pakistani people.

Before the start of the banquet, President Ishaq Khan had a courtesy meeting with President Yang Shangkun.

Agreements Signed

*OW2710082391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0802 GMT 27 OCT 91*

[Text] Islamabad, October 27 (Xinhua)—China and Pakistan signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation here today.

Under the agreement, China will provide Pakistan with an interest free loan of 50 million renminbi (about 10 million U.S. dollars) in the next five years for projects to be decided through mutual consultations.

Meanwhile, the two countries also exchanged letters on the Chinese material assistance to Afghan refugees residing in Pakistan.

According to provisions of the letters, China will provide relief goods worth three million renminbi (about 600,000 dollars) to the Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

The signing of the agreement and the letters was the outcome of the visit of Chinese President Yang Shangkun who arrived here Saturday for a five-day state visit to Pakistan. President Yang and Pakistani President Ghulam Ishaq Khan were present at today's signing ceremony.

Presidents Begin Formal Talks

*OW2710105291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1012 GMT 27 OCT 91*

[Text] Islamabad, October 27 (XINHUA)—The Pakistani and Chinese presidents today expressed their hope that the friendly relations between the two countries would be improved further.

During their 90-minute talks at the presidential palace here, Pakistani President Ishaq Khan said that the Pak-Chinese relations are a relationship of mutual trust and understanding. The relations have stood the test of time.

President Yang Shangkun said that to develop the friendly relations with Pakistan is the persistent policy of the Chinese Government. He is sure that with the common efforts of the two countries, the already good relations will certainly be developed to a new height.

The two presidents discussed in details ways and means for strengthening the cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy, trade and technology.

They also held deep discussions on international issues of mutual interest, especially on what new world order the international community should strive for.

The two presidents agreed that the future new world order should be established on the basis of mutual respect, non-interference in the internal affairs and principles of peaceful coexistence.

Yang said all states, big or small, strong or weak, poor or rich, should be equal. Every country has the right to choose its system and ways to develop itself in accordance with its own conditions, he added.

Yang Shangkun invited Ishaq Khan to visit China once again, and the latter expressed his gratitude over the invitation.

The Chinese president arrived here on October 26 for a five-day state visit to Pakistan. He will leave Pakistan for Iran on October 30.

Further on Talks

*OW2710144091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1005 GMT 27 Oct 91*

[By Reporters Sun Baoyu (1327 1405 3768), Wu Dingbao (0702 1353 0202), and Ge Xiangwen (5514 4161 2429)]

[Text] Islamabad, October 27 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese President Yang Shangkun held formal talks with Pakistani President Ishaq Khan at the presidential palace this morning.

During their 90-minute talks, the two sides exchanged views on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest.

President Yang Shangkun said: "I am paying a return visit for last year's visit to China by President Ishaq Khan. China and Pakistan are two close neighbors and friends. Visiting your country is like visiting a relative. Maintaining regular contact and exchanges between the leaders of China and Pakistan is important for constantly enhancing mutual understanding and promoting the friendship between the two countries."

The two heads of state expressed their satisfaction with development of Sino-Pakistani relations. President Ishaq Khan said that Pakistani-Chinese relations are a relationship of mutual trust and understanding. The relations have stood the test of time. President Yang Shangkun said: During the 40 years since the establishment of diplomatic ties, the two countries have made considerable progress in bilateral relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Relations have developed very smoothly. Whether in carrying out construction in their respective countries or in international matters, the two countries have displayed mutual trust and support and carried out fruitful cooperation.

President Yang Shangkun said: "Sino-Pakistani relations stand as a model in state-to-state relations between countries with different social systems. The Chinese Government and people cherish their friendship with Pakistan. Developing the friendly relations and cooperation with Pakistan is the persistent policy of the Chinese Government. With the common efforts of the two countries, I am certain that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will develop even further."

The sides discussed ways and means for strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The sides held that thanks to the common efforts in recent years, bilateral economic relations have developed very well. Bilateral trade has developed constantly, and economic and technological cooperation has developed rather smoothly. There is great potential and are broad prospects for Sino-Pakistani economic cooperation.

President Ishaq Khan expressed his heartfelt appreciation for the assistance China provided to Pakistan. He said: The amount of aid, be it large and small, is not important. What is valuable is the sincerity and friendship it represents. He praised China's correct stand of adhering to principles and cherishing friendship in international exchanges.

They also held deep discussions on the current international situation and on what new world order the international community should strive for. The two presidents agreed that the future new world order should be established on the basis of mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, and equality and mutual benefits. Yang said all states, big or small, strong or weak, poor or rich, should be equal. Every country has the right to choose its political and economic systems and ways to develop itself in accordance with its own conditions. Every country should develop economic and trade relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefits. This is a long-term, arduous undertaking. China is ready to work together with Pakistan to build a new peaceful, stable, just, and rational international economic and political order.

President Ishaq Khan praised the important international role played by China as a one of the five permanent member of the UN Security Council. He expressed the hope that China will continue to uphold justice and defend the rights and interests of the Third World at the United Nations.

Speaking of China's domestic situation, President Yang Shangkun said: China will concentrate on developing its economy and will not allow changes in the international situation to affect it. On this score, we need the support and cooperation of the Third World. The lessons of history show that we will be bullied by others if we remain backward for long.

During the talks, President Yang Shangkun expressed his appreciation for the aid provided by Pakistan to China's flood relief efforts. He invited Ishaq Khan to visit China once again and asked other Pakistani leaders to visit China. The latter expressed his gratitude over the invitation.

Yang Meets Friendship Officials

OW2710172291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1618 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Islamabad, October 27 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese President Yang Shangkun met here today with Iqbal Shafi, president of the Pakistan-China Friendship Association, and other personalities dedicated to friendship between the two countries.

President Yang said that he was very happy to see old friends of China.

"You have done excellent work in promoting Sino-Pakistani relations, and I'd like to express my thanks to you," President Yang said.

Shafi told the Chinese president that many of the members of the Pakistan-China Friendship Association had seen the late Chinese leader Mao Zedong and other senior Chinese leaders.

President Yang said that Zhou Enlai, the late Chinese premier, had paid five official visits to Pakistan, a record number for his visits to a foreign country.

This is another proof of close ties between the two countries, President Yang added.

He quoted Pakistani President Ishaq Khan as saying that China and Pakistan have set a model of cooperation for countries with different social systems.

"We often say that Sino-Pakistani friendship is 'all-weather,' which means whatever happens in the two countries, there has never been a waver in our friendly ties. Our friendship will continue," President Yang said.

The Chinese president hoped that friends from the Pakistan-China Friendship Association will visit China, saying "we warmly welcome you whether you are old friends or new ones."

Meets Pakistan Prime Minister

OW2710185591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1823 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Islamabad, October 27 (XINHUA)—Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif today said Pakistan attached great importance to its relations with China and expressed the hope to expand areas of bilateral cooperation.

Making a courtesy call to the visiting Chinese President Yang Shangkun, the prime minister said "we always attach great importance to the development of relations with China."

The visit of the Chinese president would surely strengthen the friendly cooperative relations between the two countries, he said.

During the meeting, President Yang, who arrived here Saturday for a five-day state visit, said China and Pakistan are mutually trusted friends and both have the desire to make greater efforts for furthering bilateral cooperation.

He said there existed a sound ground for the two countries to cement their cooperation and believed his visit would push Sino-Pakistan relations to a new high.

Visits Chinese Personnel

OW2710214791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1438 GMT 27 Oct 91

[By reporters Sun Baoyu (1327 1405 3768), Wu Dingbao (0702 1353 0202), and Ge Xiangwen (5514 4161 2429): "President Yang Shangkun Calls on Chinese Personnel Stationed in Pakistan"]

[Text] Islamabad, 27 Oct (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun, who is on a state visit here, called on Chinese diplomats, engineering and technical personnel, and representatives of Chinese students at the Chinese Embassy this morning.

President Yang posed for a group picture for posterity with more than 150 Chinese personnel stationed in Pakistan. He also made a speech.

After speaking briefly on the domestic and international situations, he encouraged all to work hard. He said that as they are in Pakistan, a very friendly country, they should cherish time still more and make contributions to developing the friendly relations between the two countries.

Interviewed by Pakistan TV

OW2810093091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0853 GMT 28 Oct 91

[By Sun Baoyu, Wu Dingbao, and Ge Xiangwen]

[Text] Islamabad, October 28 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese President Yang Shangkun said here today that the Sino-Pakistani friendship has stood the test of time and is an example of relations between nations of different systems and ideologies.

In an interview with the Pakistan television, Yang Shangkun said, "Sino-Pakistani friendship has enjoyed a solid foundation. Our two countries are carrying out fruitful cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and many other fields."

He expressed the belief that his current visit will give an impetus to the growing mutual understanding and expanding cooperation between the two nations, thus further strengthening the traditional friendly ties between the two peoples.

On the need to foster a new international order, Yang said that the establishment of a peaceful, stable, just and reasonable new international order represents the will of the people and the need of the times.

"The new international order to be established should conform with the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter and with the effective principles widely-accepted by the international community," Yang said.

The Chinese president noted that "we stand for the establishment of a new international order on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence."

He said as the situation varies from one country to another, the road of development, the economic model, the social system and the values of each country should be decided by that country itself in light of its own conditions.

Yang said, "We are ready to strengthen consultation and coordination with Pakistan and work, together with other countries, for the establishment of a new international order that is fair and reasonable."

Referring to North-South relationship, Yang said that without a fundamental improvement in the North-South relations, it would be very hard to ensure peace and stability in the world.

He said, "At present, the gap between the North and the South continues to widen, which has aroused the anxiety

of a large number of Third World countries. An early solution to this increasingly prominent contradiction has become a major task in the current international economic relations."

He noted that regional cooperation in Asia in recent years should be promoted as it will play an important role in narrowing the North-South gap and in promoting the establishment of a fair and reasonable new international economic order based on mutual-benefit and cooperation.

The Chinese president expressed his heart-felt thanks to the Pakistani Government and people for the hospitality accorded to him during his stay in the capital of Islamabad.

Yang Shangkun is leaving here today for the ancient cultural city of Lahore, capital of Punjab Province, about 300 kilometers south of Islamabad, on a two-day visit. He will wind up his state visit to Pakistan on October 30 and leave for Iran on the second leg of his current tour.

Meets Pakistani Legislators

OW2810110391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0908 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Islamabad, October 28 (XINHUA)—The visiting Chinese president, Yang Shangkun, said here today Sino-Pakistan friendship is deep rooted in the hearts of the two peoples.

He said China and Pakistan are close neighbors and their friendship has stood tested and is all-weather.

He made these remarks to Pakistan Senate Chairman Wasim Sajjad and National Assembly Speaker Gohar Ayub Khan when they called on him on separate occasions.

During the meeting with the Senate chairman, President Yang said Sino-Pakistan friendship has been built up by leaders of the two countries and cemented through exchanges of visits at high levels.

While meeting with the speaker, the Chinese president lauded the important roles played by Pakistan leaders, including the speaker's father, former President Mohammad Ayub Khan, in strengthening this friendship.

The Chinese president also thanked the leaders and government of Pakistan for their efforts that induced the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations.

Yang also discussed with them the need to foster a new world order, which he said should be established on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-Existence, particularly the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

He said all nations, big or small, have the right to participate in the process.

He expressed appreciation of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's proposal for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia, saying the proposal should be made part of a new world order.

Yang Fuchang, Zaki on Ties

OW2710195191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1909 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Islamabad, October 27 (XINHUA)—China treasures its relations with South Asia and hopes it will be a region of peace and stability, a senior Chinese official said here today.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang, who is accompanying President Yang Shangkun on a state visit to Pakistan, made the remarks in his talks with Pakistan Foreign Secretary General Akram Zaki.

The vice minister said as a neighbor of South Asia, China supports the mutually beneficial cooperation among South Asian countries.

China also appreciates proposals made by Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia and on convening a trilateral (Pakistan, India, China, the Soviet Union and the United States) conference on the issue, he said.

On Sino-Indian relations, he said there has been some improvement in the relations between the two countries, which is conducive to peace and stability in the region and in Asia.

The improvement of Sino-Indian relationship would not harm China's friendly relations with other South Asian nations, Yang stressed.

He attributed the signing of peace agreement on Cambodia to the joint efforts of different Cambodian parties and the international community and said China hopes the agreement would be implemented by all the parties concerned.

China is ready to work together with other countries concerned for the peace process in Cambodia, he said.

Akram Zaki appreciated China's policy on South Asia including its efforts to improve relations with India, saying this would contribute to peace and stability in the region.

He said Pakistan also attaches great importance to regional cooperation in South Asia and its relations with its neighbors.

Political & Social

Reportage on NPC Standing Committee Session

OW2610053391 Beijing Central People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2230 GMT 25 Oct 91

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] The 22d Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] opened yesterday [25 October] morning at the Great Hall of the People.

Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, presided over the session. According to the opinions advanced at the meeting, Chairman Wan Li introduced the agenda and schedule for the current session of the NPC Standing Committee. The agenda and schedule were then adopted at the meeting.

Song Rufen, vice chairman of the NPC Law Committee, delivered a report on the examination results of the PRC Draft Quarantine Law on the Import and Export of Flora and Fauna. Song Rufen said that the Law Committee held that the formulation of this law is necessary to prevent the spreading of animal epidemics, parasitic diseases, dangerous plant diseases, insects, weeds, and other harmful organisms at home and abroad; to protect the agricultural, forestry, and animal husbandry production and human health; and to promote foreign trade. The Law Committee also held that the draft law, after a lengthy solicitation of opinions and repeated revisions, is basically feasible. After briefing the meeting on the opinions of amending some specific articles of the law, Song suggested the current NPC Standing Committee examine and adopt it.

Zhou Yu, vice chairman of the NPC Committee for Internal and Judicial Affairs, explained the draft Law on Protecting Women's Rights and Interests. The draft law was submitted for the first time to the NPC Standing Committee for examination. Entrusted by the NPC Judicial Affairs Committee, Zhou Yu briefed the meeting on the drafting, formulation necessity, guiding principle, and basic principle of this draft law.

Yan Hongmo, director of the State Maritime Bureau, explained the draft Law on China's Territorial Waters and Their Contiguous Areas. In his submission statement, Premier Li Peng said that in order to better exercise our country's sovereignty over territorial waters and jurisdiction over the contiguous areas, as well as safeguard the state's security and maritime interests, the State Council believes that it is rather necessary to establish these through the form of state legislation. Entrusted by the State Council, Director Yan Hongmo explained various articles of this draft law.

At yesterday's plenary session, Shi Xiyu, vice minister of railways and deputy head of the State Council Leading Group for Port Administration, explained the motion on opening up Wuhan, Jiujiang, and Wuhu ports to foreign vessels. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Liu Huaqiu

explained the suggestion on China's accession to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Yang Taifang, minister of posts and telecommunications, explained the suggestion on China ratifying the fourth additional protocol of the Organizational Law of the Universal Postal Union.

Attending the meeting were NPC Vice Chairmen Peng Chong, Seypidin Aze, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jieqiong, and Wang Hanbin.

State Councillor Song Jian and President of the Supreme People's Court Ren Jianxin also attended the meeting as observers.

Draft Maritime Law Submitted

OW2510140391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0610 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)—The State Council submitted a motion to the 22d meeting of the Seventh National People's Congress Standing Committee today, asking it to deliberate "The Law (Draft) on the Territorial Waters and Adjoining Regions of the People's Republic of China."

The motion says: In order to enable our country to better exercise sovereignty over its territorial waters and jurisdiction over the adjoining regions, and to safeguard the nation's security and maritime rights and interests, relevant administrative departments of the State Council have drawn up "The Law (Draft) on the Territorial Waters and Adjoining Regions of the People's Republic of China" after earnestly studying the domestic and external situations. After discussing the draft at its executive meeting, the State Council concluded that enacting national laws on our country's territorial waters and adjoining regions is essential to safeguarding our national rights and interests.

Entrusted by the State Council, State Oceanography Bureau Director Yan Hongmo gave an explanation on the draft.

He said: Territorial waters are part of the country's territory, and the adjoining regions are maritime spaces where the state exercises its jurisdiction. In order to better exercise sovereignty over our territorial waters and jurisdiction over the adjoining regions, and to effectively safeguard our maritime rights and interests, it is essential to enact domestic laws on territorial waters and adjoining regions according to our own national conditions as well as international law, especially in accordance with the principles enshrined in the "UN Conference on the Law of the Sea."

Yan Hongmo said: Internationally, a majority of coastal nations have established their own systems of territorial waters. International disputes over maritime rights in the past several decades have further prompted various coastal nations in the world to enact domestic laws in this respect. To date, more than 80 coastal nations, out

of a total of over 130 in the world, have established their territorial waters systems based on domestic legislation.

He said: Domestically, our government issued the "Statement on Territorial Waters" in 1958. The document is a statement of principle which defines the boundary and basic system of our territorial waters. However, we did not establish an overall legal system of territorial waters, nor did we announce the base points and basic line of our territorial waters. In recent years, although our country has successively enacted some specific maritime laws and regulations, essential basic laws have yet to be enacted. This has caused some difficulties in implementing the specific maritime laws currently in force. All these underscore the need for our early enactment of relevant laws.

Yan Hongmo also explained several major questions regarding the draft.

Li Peng Submission Statement Cited

OW2510135291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1221 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—A draft law on China's territorial waters and their contiguous areas was submitted for examination to the 22nd Session of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) here today.

The 17-article law, covering the extent of and jurisdiction over territorial waters and their contiguous areas, and other related aspects, was drafted by the State Maritime Bureau and other departments of the State Council.

In his submission statement, Premier Li Peng said the purpose for the drafting of this law is to better use the sovereignty of the state over its territorial waters and their contiguous areas.

He said that this is necessary for the safeguarding of the state's rights and interests.

Yan Hongmo, director of the State Maritime Bureau, said in his explanation that territorial waters are part of the state's territory, and China, with its vast sea areas, needs to safeguard its sovereignty over its territorial waters with a law.

The Chinese Government first published its announcement of its territorial waters in 1958, which designated the scope of China's territorial waters and basic jurisdictional mechanism.

The draft law, taking into account China's natural conditions and the needs of national defense, stipulates that China's territorial waters stretch 12 nautical miles.

Yan Hongmo said this stipulation "is in accordance with China's fundamental rights and corresponds to the United Nations Maritime Law Convention."

Concerning the passage of foreign boats through Chinese territorial waters, the draft law proposes a licensing system.

Approval Sought To Open Ports

OW2510135091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0643 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)—The State Council and the Central Military Commission today submitted a motion to the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee—which started its 22d session today—requesting it to examine and approve the motion of opening Wuhan, Jiujiang, and Wuhu ports to foreign ships.

The motion says: For the sake of implementing the reform and opening up policy, of keeping pace with the economic development in areas located in the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang, of giving full scope to the Chang Jiang's shipping capacity, and of reducing the pressure on ports and railways along the lower reaches of the Chang Jiang, the State Council and the Central Military Commission concur to open Wuhan, Jiujiang, and Wuhu ports to foreign ships, and request the NPC Standing Committee to examine and approve this motion.

The motion adds: Since there are now well-conceived regulations and experiences needed for managing foreign ships navigating on the Chang Jiang, we propose that when there is a need to open more inland ports to foreign ships in the future, the State Council be given the authority to approve such requests.

At the request of the State Council and the Central Military Commission, Shi Xiyu, vice minister of railways and deputy head of the State Council Leading Group in Charge of Ports, explained some related issues.

Shi Xiyu said: The three ports—Wuhan, Jiujiang, and Wuhu—located in the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang are important shipping centers of Hubei, Jiangxi, and Anhui provinces. Since they had been approved by the State Council in 1980 to serve Chinese ships engaging in foreign trade, they have established shipping routes linking them with Japan, Southeast Asia, and Hong Kong. Volumes of foreign trade goods delivered directly by these ports have been increasing each year, now exceeding 100,000 tonnes each. Because of economic growth, the hinterland of these three ports has relatively great potential for developing foreign trade. However, owing to restrictions set for ship types, transportation regulations, and the banning of direct shipping services with some countries and regions, the bulk of offshore freight handled by the three ports has to be relayed by ports located in the lower reaches of the Chang Jiang which have opened to foreign ships, or delivered to Guangdong by railways for export. If these three ports are open to foreign ships, they will facilitate the development of foreign trade and the development of export-oriented economy in provinces located in the middle reaches of the Chang Jiang. They will also facilitate the development of direct offshore delivery of foreign trade goods, the reduction of relay stations and shipping cost, and the expansion of exports.

Shi Xiyu said: Wuhan, Jiujiang, and Wuhu all have piers and warehouses specially designed for handling foreign trade; customs services and other inspection organs; and supportive loading, communications, navigation, slick cleaning, repairing, and supply services. As long as their security facilities and inspection units are appropriately expanded, they are ready to open to foreign ships.

Shi Xiyu added: After Wuhan, Jiujiang, and Wuhu have been opened to the outside world, foreign ships navigating and berthing in the Chang Jiang must obey Chinese laws and regulations and Chinese authorities' administrative, supervisory, inspection, and navigation rules.

Quarantine Law Examined

OW2510130091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1033 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—China will quarantine the foreign ships it imports for scrap, according to the revised draft Quarantine Law.

The amended draft on quarantining imported and exported fauna and flora was submitted for further deliberation to the 22nd Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC), which opened here today.

The draft law was first examined two months ago at the last NPC Standing Committee session.

During the past two months, members of the Standing Committee, departments concerned at various levels, and experts have offered many suggestions and amendments. And the draft has been revised in light of their suggestions.

The amended draft redefines the scope of transportation means to be quarantined, limiting it to planes, trains, ships, and other transportation means from epidemic-affected areas.

The original draft stipulated that all transportation means likely to carry epidemic diseases should be quarantined.

The revised draft also spells out concrete penalties for the introduction of epidemic diseases as a result of violating the law and says the violators should be fined commensurate with the economic loss any such diseases cause.

Draft Women's Rights Law Reviewed

OW2510132591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0858 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA)—The Draft Law on Protecting Women's Rights and Interests has been submitted for consideration to the 22nd Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress, which opened here today.

The law was codrafted by the All-China Women's Federation, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and experts on women's questions.

Explaining the draft law to the session, Zhou Yu, vice chairman of the Committee for Internal and Judicial Affairs, said that though Chinese women are constitutionally guaranteed equal rights with men in politics, economy, education, employment, and family life, at present women's status leaves much to be desired.

It is learned that the percentage of woman officials is rather low compared with their proportion of the population.

Women also have disadvantages in finding jobs and getting an education.

Statistics show that of all the young urban job seekers, over half are women. Women account for 70 percent of the 180 million illiterates and girls constitute the bulk of the children who do not attend school or have dropped out of school.

The increasing number of cases of abduction of women and children, and prostitution in recent years, arranged and mercenary marriages are also common in some places.

Zhou said the current laws and regulations fail to provide concrete measures to cope with these problems.

"So it's really imperative to formulate a comprehensive law to protect women's rights and interests so as to translate the constitutional equality of men and women into reality," said Zhou.

The draft law, with nine chapters and 54 articles, spells out measures with regard to women's rights in politics, education, employment, property, marriage, and family life. It also details penalties for those who discriminate against or ill-treat women.

CHINA DAILY on Session

HK2710021191 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
26 Oct 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Li Hong: "NPC Body Gathers To Debate New Legislation"]

[Text] Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress began debate yesterday on China's first laws regarding the status of women and laws on the protection of the country's territorial waters.

During the current session, now being held in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, the members also are expected to vote on proposals forwarded by the State Council, China's cabinet, on a decision to join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and open three more Yangtze River ports to foreign ships.

Their deliberation on the draft laws and motions is expected to result in a vote at the end of the month, according to an NPC source.

Premier Li Peng, in a written explanation on the draft sea law to the 22nd Standing Committee session, said that legislation concerning China's territorial waters and

their contiguous areas is imperative and necessary to maintain national sovereignty.

Yan Hongmo, head of the National Bureau of Oceanography, told the lawmakers that some countries had in recent years used the excuse of China's inadequate law on the sea and illegally engaged in such activities as discharging waste, fishing, salvaging sunken ships and smuggling in China's territorial waters.

The law on women will focus on sexual equality in politics, education, labour, property, and social and marital activities, according to Vice-Chairman Zou Yu of the Internal and Judicial Affairs Sub-Committee.

"The law safeguarding women's rights, if put into force, will give full play to the initiative of the country's 580 million women," Zou said.

Confined by economic, cultural and traditional factors, Chinese women have been looked down upon to a certain extent, he said.

According to Zou, the number of women in politics is seriously disproportionate to the country's population structure. More than 70 percent of its urban jobless are women, women make up 70 percent of China's total of 180 million illiterates.

At yesterday's session, Vice Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu delivered a report on China's signing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

He said that China had long stood for complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

Yesterday, the 100-odd legislators also reviewed the revised draft quarantine law on the imports and exports of fauna and flora, intended to protect agricultural products and human health, and promote foreign trade.

They also heard a report from Ye Qing, Vice Minister of the State Planning Commission, on a motion forwarded by the State Council and the Central Military Commission to open up three more harbours along the Yangtze River, including Wuhan, Jiujiang and Wuhu.

Panel Discussions on Women's Law

OW2710064191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2153 GMT 26 Oct 91

[By reporter Sun Yong (1327 0516)]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)—Members attending the 22d session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress held panel discussions over the past several days to examine the draft law on protecting women's rights. They held that the enacting of a law to protect women's rights is to give full play to the great role of women and meet the needs of socialist modernization, to implement the principles of the Constitution and perfect the socialist democracy and legal system, and to fulfill the obligation of international treaties and show the superiority of the socialist system.

In their deliberation, the members of the Standing Committee put forward some opinions on revising certain articles of the law.

Some members of the Standing Committee pointed out that the stipulations of this law on women's political rights are too sweeping. At present, the proportion of women among cadres at various levels is quite small, and the proportion is especially small at the grass-roots level. Therefore, the law on protecting women's rights should particularly stress the principle of equality between men and women on the question of employing women cadres in state organs, social institutions and enterprises.

Some members of the Standing Committee noted that the educational level of women has been raised and the regulations on retirement age for women should be reconsidered, and that they must not adhere to rigid uniformity. Toward women scientists and technicians, medical workers, educational workers and other professional workers, the law may clearly stipulate the relaxation of their retirement age.

Many members emphatically pointed out that a relatively big problem of women in our country is their lack of freedom in marriage. In some remote and backward areas, the problem of mercenary marriage is especially serious. Criminal activities such as kidnapping women for sale and alluring and forcing women into prostitution have resurfaced. Therefore, the law should stipulate more severe punishment for illegal activities which infringe upon women's rights.

Some members held that the protection of women's legitimate rights is not merely the work of certain organizations and social groups but the work of the whole society. While enacting this law, the more important thing is that we should extensively publicize and educate people about the need to protect women in the whole society, especially in the vast rural areas, and let it be known to every household. Only by raising everyone's consciousness concerning the protection of women's legitimate rights, can this law be implemented in an effective way.

Jiang Zemin Inspects Zhejiang 20-26 Oct

OW2710205291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0818 GMT 27 Oct 91

[By reporter Huang Guowen (7806 0948 2429)]

[Text] Hangzhou, 27 October (XINHUA)—During his inspection tour of Zhejiang a few days ago, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, stressed that all localities and departments must conscientiously implement the guidelines of the central work conference, unify their thinking, improve leadership, take concrete measures to ensure the fulfillment of tasks, and strive to turn the measures for upgrading state-run large and medium-sized enterprises into conscious action by the

masses so as to constantly enlarge the strength of the economy based on socialist ownership.

Accompanied by Li Zemin, secretary of the Zhejiang provincial party committee; Ge Hongsheng, governor of Zhejiang; and Shi Yuxiao, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region, Jiang Zemin inspected Hangzhou, Ningbo, Zhoushan, Wenzhou, Taizhou, Shaoxing, and other cities and prefectures from 20 to 26 October.

During the inspection Jiang Zemin repeatedly stressed that party committees and governments at all levels should take comprehensive and practical measures to create a good environment for the development of state-run large and medium-sized enterprises by starting with optimizing their external conditions and deepening their internal reform. He said that practicing the system of economy, with the public ownership economy as the main body, while allowing and encouraging the appropriate development of other sectors of the economy is a major achievement of China's economic structural reform over the past 10 years or so and also constitutes the policy to which we intend to adhere for a long time to come. Only by upgrading state-run large and medium-sized enterprises can we truly maintain the dominant status and enhance the leading role of the public ownership sector in the national economy as a whole.

Jiang Zemin pointed out that in building socialism with Chinese characteristics, we must persist in building the "two civilizations" simultaneously at all times, which means we must promote economic development and all-round social progress simultaneously. This is required by the essence of socialism. The more developed the economy and the higher the level of material life, the more we should strengthen ideological and political work and the building of a spiritual civilization. At present, we should conduct education on patriotism, collectivism, and socialism, as well as education on observing discipline and laws and social ethics among cadres and the masses at all levels through various forms and channels and with the right target in mind. He affirmed Zhejiang's method of launching ideological education on socialism in rural areas in the past few years. He said that the education aimed at transforming customs and habits is very important in rural areas. It is necessary to use what is good and progressive to occupy the ideological and cultural position, to resist the onslaught and infiltration by decadent and nonproletarian ideology, and to overcome some corrupt customs and ugly phenomena in society.

While in rural areas Jiang Zemin was very pleased to see that the vast expanse of paddy fields had turned yellow like the color of gold. He advised leading comrades accompanying him on the tour that they must never relax agricultural production. He said that it is necessary to strengthen the concept of large-scale agricultural production, spread and popularize agricultural science and technology, and upgrade agricultural production to a new level.

During his inspection Jiang Zemin also called on commanders and soldiers of some units of the People's Liberation Army stationed in Zhejiang, officers and men of the armed police, and public security police personnel. He also reviewed a formation of naval ships of the Dong Hai Sea Fleet.

Yang Dezhong, Yu Yongbo, Wang Chuncheng, and Teng Wensheng were members of the entourage accompanying Jiang Zemin.

Li Ruihuan on Wenzhou as Development Model

HK2810035591 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 28 Oct 91 p 9

[By Chris Yeung]

[Text] Reformist leader, Mr Li Ruihuan, has warned against hasty criticism of Wenzhou, the city on the east coast of Zhejiang Province described as a "quasi-capitalistic enclave".

It was neither as good as supporters said it was nor as bad as opponents claimed, said Mr Li during a fact-finding trip to the province, according to a report in the mainland-affiliated Economic Reporter.

As a member of the Politburo Standing Committee, his portfolio is concerned largely with propaganda and ideology, but he has argued for the "liberation of thoughts" in the socialist course of development.

Mr Li's remarks come in the middle of a war of words between reformists and conservatives.

Speaking in Shanghai during a recent inspection tour, Mr Li trumpeted the significance of the "liberation of thoughts" in pursuing the Chinese version of socialism.

"If we fail to break down the constraints of outmoded forces of habit and subjective bias, we will not be able to achieve bold creation and explore new ways ahead," he said.

During the trip to Zhejiang, Mr Li focused on the development of Wenzhou, said the Economic Reporter.

It quoted him as saying: "Wenzhou does not appear to be as good as some people have said. [Those people] even said it marks the direction, pattern of development and future of China.

"But it is also not as bad as some people have said."

Wenzhou, known as China's "little Hong Kong", is reputed to be a haven for private enterprise, even though the Communist Party says the public sector will remain the backbone of the socialist economy.

Mr Li praised the city's growth in production.

"But negative phenomena exist. For instance, the problem of prostitution and drug-related activities has been rampant recently. The development of infrastructure has been relatively poor," he was quoted as saying.

Meeting on Evaluation of Party Members Ends

OW2810041291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1042 GMT 27 Oct 91

[By reporter Dou Guangsheng (4535 1639 3932)]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)—Lu Feng, director of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, today spoke at the closing ceremony of the national discussion meeting on democratic evaluation of party members. He pointed out: The work of democratic evaluation of party members is an effective way to strengthen party building and a good way to enhance party members' self-education and mutual-education. It plays an important role in raising the quality of party members and strengthening the fighting capability of party organizations at the grass-roots level.

Following nearly three years' democratic evaluation of party members, the quality of party members has significantly improved. During 1989 and 1990, 5.63 million party members were commended by party organizations at various levels, of which 2.08 million were awarded the title of outstanding members of the Communist Party by party committees at the higher level. Meanwhile, disciplinary actions were taken by party organizations against more than 790,000 party members who were evaluated as unqualified or as having committed various kinds of mistakes. Of these, 220,000 party members were advised to withdraw from the party, dismissed [chu ming 7110 0682], had their qualification of probationary party membership revoked, or were expelled from the party; 150,000 party members received other disciplinary punishment; and 420,000 party members were advised to correct their mistakes within a certain time limit. The situation of stagnation in "removing" unqualified party members has changed. The situation in various localities has generally shown that since the start of democratic evaluation, party members have significantly heightened their consciousness of playing an exemplary vanguard role in work, study and social activities.

The discussion meeting, which was convened by the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, summed up and exchanged experiences in unfolding the work of the democratic evaluation of party members in the past three years, and penetratingly discussed how to regularly and systematically carry out this work and improve its quality.

Zhao Zongnai, deputy director of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, made a summing up speech at the meeting. He said: The democratic evaluation of party members as a basic system of the party will be continued permanently in the future. It is essential to implement the policy of placing high demands on party members in the entire process of evaluating party members. We must set a strict demand on the quality of party members, improve education for party members, and strengthen administration and supervision.

Zhao Zongnai said: At the end of 1988, the party Central Committee transmitted the Organization Department's "Opinions on Establishing a System for the Democratic Evaluation of Party Members" with written comments to various units. On the basis of trials in selected units, various localities have unfolded the work of democratic evaluation of party members by stages and in groups. In 1989, 40.76 million party members were evaluated in a democratic manner throughout the country, accounting for 82.2 percent of the total number of party members. In 1990, 47.02 million party members were evaluated, accounting for 93.4 percent of the total number of party members.

Zhao Zongnai said: The 1990's will be a critical period for the economic and social development of our country. In order to build socialism with Chinese characteristics and foil the scheme of peaceful evolution by hostile Western forces, the key to success lies in improving our party. He emphatically pointed out: At present and in the future, the work of democratic evaluation of party members should give prominence to solving the party members' problems of political stands and tendencies; to solving some party members' problems of divorcing themselves from the masses, using their power to seek private interest or becoming morally degenerated; and to solving party members' problems of having low standards, not setting a high demand on themselves, or not playing an exemplary vanguard role. He said: In state-run large and medium-sized enterprises, the work of democratic evaluation of party members should center on party members' efforts to invigorate enterprises and raise economic results of enterprises, and their adherence to socialist orientation in carrying out reform and promoting development. In rural areas, the work of the democratic evaluation of party members should center on whether party members have seriously implemented the party's rural policy and whether they have led the masses to take on the socialist road of common prosperity. He said: Flood and water-logging disasters happened in Anhui, Jiangsu and other provinces this year. Party organizations in those provinces should consider party members' performances in the fight against natural disasters as a main part of this year's democratic evaluation of party members.

In conclusion, Zhao Zongnai stressed that party organizations at various levels should list the work of democratic evaluations of party members as an important content of party building in the annual plan, consider it regular work, and successfully grasp the work. He asked the participants to further carry forward revolutionary spirit, work hard, firmly implement their tasks, strengthen investigation and study, strengthen inspection and supervision, and make greater achievements in improving the building of party organizations at the grass-roots level and in the ranks of party members.

Comrades of organization departments of party committees of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and comrades of working committees of organs directly under the party Central Committee and

the central government, as well as comrades of organization departments of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army, the Ministry of Railways and the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China attended the three-day meeting.

Article on Party Spirit Education Among Members

HK2310134691 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
in Chinese 14 Oct 91 p 5

[Article by Fan Ping (5400 1627): "Pay Attention to Education on and Cultivation of Party Spirit"]

[Text] Our party always attaches importance to party spirit education and party spirit cultivation. This is a prominent characteristic of our party's growth and is also a fine tradition of our party. The Gutian Conference Resolution is not only a programmatic document for the political work of the Red Army but also a programmatic document of our party building and an important teaching material for strengthening party spirit education and party spirit cultivation. Comrade Mao Zedong's brilliant works "Combat Liberalism," "Reform Our Study," "Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing," "Rectify the Party's Style of Work," "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art," and "Our Study and the Current Situation" all stress and express the great significance of party spirit education and party spirit cultivation. In 1941, the party central leadership specially adopted the "Decision on Strengthening Party Spirit," which summed up the positive and negative experience of party building and played a major role in promoting the rectification movement in the whole party, conducting party spirit education, and strengthening party spirit cultivation. In 1942, the rectification movement was unfolded in the whole party. It was also an ideological education movement to popularize Marxism-Leninism and a party spirit education movement. Through the rectification movement, the whole party achieved unprecedented ideological, political, and organizational unity, and greatly enhanced its fighting capacity. This promoted the victorious development of the revolution. Comrade Liu Shaoqi's book *How To Be a Good Communist* was a special work on party spirit cultivation. In it, he comprehensively expounded the necessity, main contents, and methods of communists' self-cultivation in connection with problems inside the party. This represented a major development of the Marxist party building theory. After the founding of the PRC, Comrade Mao Zedong called for guarding against the "sugar-coated bullets" of the bourgeoisie, and preventing the party's degeneration and "peaceful evolution." Under the new historical conditions of reform and opening up, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and other comrades repeatedly stressed the need to uphold the four cardinal principles, oppose bourgeois liberalization, and conduct socialist and communist ideological education.

Several generations of communists and revolutionaries have matured by following the instructions of the party

and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation on party spirit education and party spirit cultivation. This is because our party has always attached great importance to party spirit education and party spirit cultivation, and has continuously enhanced the quality of the party membership, thus building a united contingent of party rank and file with strong party spirit, a good work style, a strong sense of discipline, close ties with the masses, and a strong fighting capacity. This enables our party to play the role as a firm and strong leading nucleus in China's revolution and construction.

Our party is now shouldering the important historical mission of leading the whole people to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. At present, the party and the state are situated at a crucial historical juncture. In view of the international and domestic situation, strengthening the party spirit cultivation and tempering of the party membership and enhancing the political quality of the party membership is an important guarantee for China's ability to withstand all tests and to always hold an invincible position.

In the international aspect, the international hostile forces are more intensively pursuing their "peaceful evolution" strategy. By taking advantage of the temporary difficulties in the socialist countries and the opportunity of reform and opening up, they are using political, economic, and cultural means to conduct infiltration against our country and exert influence on our country. They support and buy over "political dissidents" to advocate the political model, values, and decadent ideology and lifestyle of Western capitalism. When there are opportunities, they will spread rumors, create turbulence, stir up trouble, and carry out subversive activities. The struggle against infiltration, subversion, and "peaceful evolution" will exist for a long time in our country.

In the domestic aspect, certain former party leaders seriously neglected party building, especially party spirit education; gave no consideration to party members' self-cultivation of party spirit and transformation of world outlook; and even gave ideological, political, and organizational support and accommodation to bourgeois liberalization. Their practice caused serious losses to party building. As a result, some young party members did not understand the need of party spirit cultivation, and even opposed party spirit cultivation; some old party members also discontinued party spirit cultivation. Some people gave up the communist ideal and the principle of serving the people, and their behavioral norm became one orienting everything to making money. Some people blindly worshiped foreign things and lost human and national dignity. Some people violated law and discipline, and became degenerate. In the final analysis, they lost party spirit. Amid the political turbulence in 1989, some party members lost their bearing and were involved in the turmoil. The basic reason was that they did not receive sufficient party spirit education and ran counter to the party spirit principles.

Whether a communist keeps a strong sense of party spirit determines whether he can firmly maintain a correct political position, distinguish what is right from what is wrong, adhere to the principles, and dare to struggle in the complicated international and domestic class struggle. Lenin pointed out that party spirit "requires one to frankly and openly adhere to the position of a certain social group when commenting on any events." (*Collected Works of Lenin*, Vol 1, p 363) For communists, they must adhere to the position of the party and the people and adhere to party spirit and the party's policies.

We should be fully aware of the importance and urgency of correcting the impurity of party spirit in the party rank and file and strengthening party building. Only by conscientiously strengthening party spirit cultivation can communists stand the test of the struggle against "peaceful evolution."

Bourgeois Liberalization Theoretical Base Viewed

HK2510095991 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
in Chinese 16 Oct 91 p 5

[Text] Issue No. 5 of GAOXIAO LILUN ZHANXIAN [UNIVERSITIES THEORETICAL FRONT] has published a long article by Sun Bokui and Hou Huiqin entitled "On the Philosophical Basis of Bourgeois Liberalization." This article comprises four parts: 1) The philosophical basis of bourgeois liberalization must be exposed and criticized; 2) the historical concept of humanitarianism and "alienation of socialism"; 3) subjectivity and practical philosophy [zhu ti xing shi jian zhe xue [0031 7555 1840 1395 6432 0772 1331], and "total Westernization"; 4) the theory of "new freedom" and the theory of "new enlightenment."

The article points out: Abstract humanitarianism and the theory of human nature mainly undergo the following process in subverting the people's democratic dictatorship of China: First, they try to destroy the theoretical basis of our socialist system by advocating abstract human values and human nature as common; second, they try to prove the rationality of the capitalist system by advocating abstract individual values and absolute personality; third, they try to undermine the people's democratic dictatorship by advocating abstract cultural values and the theory of "enlightenment."

The article indicates: The so-called theory of "alienation from socialism" (or the theory of "alienation from Marxism") is opposed to using historical materialism to analyze and sum up past mistakes and demands the use of "common humanitarianism" to expose and repudiate "alienation" and "nonhumanitarianism" under the socialist system; instead of analyzing the causes of the "10-year internal disorder" from nonfundamental aspects, it holds that the socialist system itself will inevitably lead to such disorder. Therefore, the theory of humanitarianism and alienation is not simply a question of theory or morality.

The article continues: On the question of reform and opening up, bourgeois liberalization manifests itself in "total Westernization." The theory of "total Westernization" holds that there is only one kind of modernization, namely, Western capitalism. What they are really interested in is the Western social system. Proceeding from man, they regard modernization as the modernization of man and take Western modernized man as the example of modernization, thus arriving at the conclusion of "total Westernization."

Unlike "returning to the young Marx' era," a banner brandished by common humanitarianism, "subjectivity and practical philosophy" has long proposed "returning to the Kantian era." On the two "weak points" (a lack of psychological analysis and neglect of individual practice) of the so-called humane studies by "Hegel-Marx," this philosophy proposed "anthropological ontology" [ren lei xue ben ti lun 0086 7352 1331 2609 7555 6158] to take out the foundation (historical materialism) of humane studies by introducing the "comprehensiveness" ("dual structure") of eclecticism. These advocates wanted to establish their individual ontological position. Therefore, privatization, multiparty politics, and a diversification of world outlook kept springing up.

The article points out: The more bourgeois liberalization developed, the more conspicuous its political purpose became. In this case, it inevitably shifted to a certain form of political philosophy. The emergence of the theories of "new freedom" and "new enlightenment" were symbols of this shift. The theory of "new enlightenment" first announced that socialism was feudalism and then declared war on it. It arbitrarily asserts that the main contradiction in China's present period is between democracy and autocracy and between science and superstition. Therefore, a "new enlightenment" is necessary. According to its slant, the 70-year history of China from the overthrow of the three big mountains to the establishment of an initially prosperous socialist country under the leadership of the CPC is erased by a single, gentle stroke.

Yunnan Metes Out Drug-Related Death Sentences

OW2610034191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0321 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 26 (XINHUA)—The government of southwestern China's Yunnan Province sentenced to death this morning 35 major criminals engaged in illicit drug trade; the authorities will destroy 5 tons of confiscated narcotics, China's YOUTH NEWS reported today.

Criminals were sentenced and drugs destroyed at 14 prefectures in Yunnan Province, including Dehong, Baoshan, Simao, Dali, Xishuangbanna and other prefectures.

At the World Anti-Drug Day on June 26 last year and this year, Yunnan Province put 88 people to death and destroyed 1,404 kg of narcotics.

The newspaper reported that by the end of September this year, the province had arrested some 8,200 people accused of producing and smuggling drugs in 5,300 cases since 1989, capturing 4,440 kg of opium, heroin and other narcotics.

The spokesman for the police said that drug sources outside national borders and the more covert and sophisticated methods of producing and smuggling drugs has been a hardship on police forces in Yunnan Province. He said the province will make sustained efforts to fight drugs, and to cooperate further with international anti-drug organizations.

Drug Conference Delegates Present

OW2610111891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1031 GMT 26 OCT 91

[Text] Kunming, October 26 (XINHUA)—Piles of narcotic drugs were burnt away and 35 drug dealing criminals were sentenced to death today right before the eyes of 40,000 people who went to the grand public trial meeting held in Kunming, capital of southwest Yunnan Province.

In the 60 big cauldrons placed at the site, one ton of heroin, and four tons of opium, confiscated in the province during recent years' anti-drug campaign, were gone with the soaring smoke; and the 35 drug dealers were executed, which brought the nation-wide crusade to a highlight.

Informed sources closed to the trial here said that fifteen other cities and prefectures of the province including Dehong and Wenshan were also holding large scale mass rallies at the same time and for the same purpose.

He Zhiqiang, governor of Yunnan Province, believed that this action would be a strong deterrent to drug dealing criminals within and outside the country, and that it showed the firm stand of his people in the anti-drug struggle.

He said that China had poured a lot of money, materials and manpower for fighting against drug related crimes since the founding of the country in 1949, yet there is still an arduous task facing the country, especially for Yunnan Province which is bordering on the world famous drug dealing triangle area.

He called on the whole society to join the efforts in every possible means, and manage to bring the rampaging drug trafficking under control within the following two or three years.

The whole process was witnessed by delegates from across the country attending a national anti-drug conference held in Kunming.

Thousands Witness Executions

HK2710025091 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 27 Oct 91 p 7

[By John Kohut in Kunming]

[Text] Thirty-five drug traffickers were sentenced to death before a crowd of 40,000 people in the capital of southwestern Yunnan province yesterday, with some of the spectators shouting: "It's best to kill them."

The spectacle took place in Kunming's East Stadium, where 60 large pots of narcotics were set alight by the province's vice party secretary, Mr Yin Jun.

Officials said they had no details from anti-drug rallies in 14 other towns that could push the total of executions past 88, according to the official CHINA YOUTH NEWS.

"Burning is good", "we should burn these harmful narcotics", the spectators shouted, according to media reports.

Altogether one tonne of heroin and four tonnes of opium were burned.

Some of the convicted trembled and almost fainted when the sentences were read out, according to officials who attended the meeting.

The convicted were later taken away and shot.

Yunnan, which has a 4,000-kilometre border with Burma, Laos and Vietnam, has become a key transit route for Golden Triangle narcotics destined for Hong Kong, the U.S. and other countries.

Yesterday's rally was meant as a warning to narcotics dealers as well as to stir up public support for the Chinese Government's campaign against drugs.

Mr Yin called for a "mammoth people's war to stop drugs".

Provincial Governor Mr He Zhiqiang said the sentences showed the government's determination to crack down on drug dealers, whether Chinese or foreign, and to mete out severe punishment.

"China has poured a lot of money, materials and manpower into the fight against drug-related crimes since 1949," Mr He said.

"Yet there is still an arduous problem facing the country, especially in Yunnan, bordering on the notorious drug-dealing Golden Triangle area.

"This action will be a strong deterrent to drug-dealing criminals inside and outside the country, and shows the people's firm stand in the anti-drug struggle."

Similar drug-burning execution "rallies" were held in 14 other cities in remote Yunnan, where home-grown and imported opiates are processed, trafficked and, increasingly, consumed.

The CHUN CHENG evening newspaper reported that since 1989 to September this year the police had cracked almost 5,000 drug cases netting more than three tonnes of heroin and 1.5 tonnes of opium and arresting almost 8,200 traffickers of which about 1,300 were foreigners.

In a peculiar twist, police have uncovered cases in which they said Chinese pharmaceutical makers allegedly were

"tricked by drug dealers from Hong Kong and Taiwan" into producing amphetamines and other illegal drugs "disguised as medicine", the CHINA DAILY reported.

The newspaper reported Mr Liu Wen, director of criminal investigation at the Ministry of Public Security, as saying: "Collaborating with mainland criminals and taking advantage of factory managers' ignorance, drug lords from Taiwan and Hong Kong asked factories to make amphetamines on the pretext of processing anti-asthmatic and antitussive drugs."

Police Crack Drug Trafficking Cases

HK2610081491 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
26 Oct 91 p 1

[By staff reporters Chang Hong and Liang Jun: "Firms Said 'Tricked' by Drug Dealers"]

[Text] Kunming—Chinese police have, for the first time, uncovered three narcotics cases which involved pharmaceutical and chemical factories on the mainland, according to the Ministry of Public Security (MPS).

Investigators found that these factories were "tricked" by drug dealers from Taiwan and Hong Kong into processing narcotics "disguised as medicine."

These cases indicate that the current nationwide anti-drug drive is faced with increasingly complex problems, said Liu Wen, Director of the Criminal Investigation Bureau under the MPS.

Liu is attending a week-long regional anti-drug conference sponsored by Yunnan Province in its capital city, Kunming.

Collaborating with mainland criminals and taking advantage of factory managers' ignorance, Liu said drug lords from Taiwan and Hong Kong have asked factories to manufacture amphetamines (ICE) on the pretext of processing antiasthmatic and antitussive drugs.

Liu, who also is a leading official with the National Narcotics Control Committee, said that the cases are now under further investigation.

He said that Beijing police had solved a case involving a Beijing chemical reagent factory which produced for Taiwan drug dealers a total of 479 kilograms of processed amphetamine, a stimulant.

About 381 kilograms of the drug was smuggled into Hong Kong and a small amount was shipped to Yunnan Province. Some of the drugs were seized by Beijing police.

Liu said that Guangzhou police have cracked a Hong Kong drug ring which had asked a local pharmaceutical plant to produce ICE. The police later found that 76 kilograms of ICE products had been shipped out of the country.

Xiamen police have also uncovered a similar case involving drug dealers from Taiwan and Fujian provinces illegally co-producing amphetamines. Xiamen

police confiscated 14 kilograms of the drug and found that 43 kilograms had already been shipped from the Chinese mainland.

According to Liu, drug cartels outside the country have in recent years stepped up their attempts to ship narcotics into the mainland. He said that in the first half of this year, mainland police had uncovered 5,004 drug cases, a 50 percent increase over the same period last year.

The amount of drugs including opium and heroin seized by Chinese police has increased by "a considerable growth margin" in the period, Liu added.

National Forum Stresses Media's Guidance Role

HK2810063591 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
in Chinese 19 Oct 91 p 4

[By DAZHONG RIBAO reporter Wang Yungong (3769 0336 1872) and RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xia Weidong (1115 0251 2639): "National Seminar on Theoretical Propaganda in Provincial-Level Newspapers Held in Jinan City"]

[Text] The 1991 National Seminar on Theoretical Propaganda in Provincial-Level Newspapers was held recently in Jinan. Comrades in charge of theoretical propaganda from the Central Propaganda Department, RENMIN RIBAO, and 38 newspaper agencies across the country attended the seminar.

The comrades attending the seminar exchanged experience in recent newspaper theoretical propaganda work. Since the political disturbance in 1989, they said, the newspapers in all localities have paid attention and attached importance to theoretical propaganda work. This has played an important and correct role of media guidance to publicizing and implementing the party's basic line of one focus and two basic points, increasing people's conviction in socialism, consciously resisting "peaceful evolution," and promoting reform and opening up.

The comrades attending the seminar reached the following common understanding: Historical and immediate experience has repeatedly proved that political confusion derives from ideological confusion and that ideological confusion usually starts with theoretical confusion.

Because comrades working in newspaper theoretical propaganda posts shoulder great responsibility, the comrades attending the seminar pointed out that they should enhance their theoretical study and party spirit accomplishments. In the ideology sphere, they should uphold the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; accurately and completely publicize the party's basic line; and dedicate themselves to improving the political, ideological, scientific, and educational qualities of the entire nation, foiling the "peaceful evolution"

plot by the hostile forces at home and abroad, and promoting the building of socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

Autonomous Regions' Newspaper Work Meeting Ends

*OW1310144191 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 10 Sep 91 p 1*

["Adhere to the Party Spirit and Party Principles, Give Prominence to Special Characteristics of Nationalities, Spare No Efforts To Do a Good Job in Party Newspaper Work; the National Party Newspaper Work Meeting of the Five Autonomous Regions Was Held in Urumqi; Janabil Attended and Spoke"—XINJIANG RIBAO headline]

[Text] The national party newspaper work meeting of the five autonomous regions was held in Urumqi from 5 to 9 September.

Responsible persons of Inner Mongolia, Guangxi, Ningxia, Tibet, and Xinjiang regional newspapers attended the meeting; responsible comrades of provincial newspapers of Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, Hunan, Qinghai, and Xinjiang's Ili Kazak autonomous prefecture and Shihezi city newspapers also attended the meeting.

The meeting carried out earnest discussion centering on how to do a better job in running provincial and regional newspapers marked by strong party spirit and socialist nationality and regional characteristics. Comrades attending the meeting held that China is a united country comprising various nationalities, and proper handling of the nationality issue has a significant importance on resisting hostile foreign forces' subversion and the plot of "peaceful evolution," maintaining social stability, safeguarding national unification, carrying out socialist modernization construction, and promoting co-prosperity and advancement for all nationalities. Doing a good job in propagating nationalities' issues is a regular and fundamental task for party newspapers of minority nationality autonomous regions and multinational provinces. The overall propaganda of a newspaper must not only adhere to the socialist direction but also take the reality of minority nationality regions into consideration, and uphold the dialectical unity of general character and individual character and the organic integration of the spirit of the day and characteristics of nationalities. Party newspapers of minority nationality regions will then be able to improve from day to day. During the course of the meeting, responsible persons of the various newspapers widely exchanged experiences in the matter.

In his instruction for launching XIZANG RIBAO, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "To run a newspaper in a minority nationality region, we must first be able to properly run the newspaper of the minority nationality's written script." Comrades from Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, and Qinghai have an intimate knowledge of this issue. They said that newspapers of various scripts in multinational regions are all mouthpieces of the party and people. Propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao

Zedong Thought; propagating the party's basic lines and series of policies, especially deepened propaganda on nationality policy and law such as the Marxist concept of nationality and the "regional national autonomy law"; and reflecting the masses' hopes, voices, and desires are the common tasks of all newspapers. However, the history, culture, customs, and religious beliefs of each minority nationality differ from one another. Newspapers of minority nationality script must adhere to the party spirit and principles and give prominence to special characteristics of the nationality. A newspaper's content and format of propaganda must suit the requirement of the particular nationality. We must use the flawless style of the nationality to reflect the richness of socialism; make the masses realize their own interests through newspaper propaganda; and mobilize the masses to be of one heart and one mind, to act on the party's guidance, to strive for their own interests, and to realize what the party advocates. The proper running of a minority nationality newspaper also requires a contingent of journalistic professionals of that nationality who have strong party spirit and a high level of understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory, and who are well versed in their line of work. In the process of running a newspaper, efforts must be made to earnestly implement the policy of "the entire party runs the paper, the masses run the paper"; to gradually establish and perfect a communications network; and to train a large number of correspondents of that nationality.

The meeting also exchanged experiences in areas including the building of the journalistic contingent, newspapers' internal work, and management and control.

Outstanding nationality news selection activities were also held during the course of the meeting; forty-five pieces of work from the eight participating newspapers were selected for awards.

Janabil, deputy secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, attended and spoke at the meeting.

Feng Dazhen, vice chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee and head of the regional CPC committee's propaganda department, and Xie Fuping, secretary of the Urumqi city CPC Committee, attended the meeting.

Responsible persons of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee's propaganda department, the press and publishing bureau, the journalist association, the press association, and some press units also attended the meeting.

Jiang Zemin Inscribes Tomur Dawamat Book Title

*OW2310152491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0717 GMT 23 Oct 91*

[By reporter Wang Youfu (3076 2589 1381)]

[Text] Urumqi, 23 October (XINHUA)—*The Torch of Life* (Chinese-language Edition), a collection of poems with its title inscribed by Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, has been officially published and distributed. The author of the collection is Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

The Chinese Writers' Association, the Writers' Publishing House, and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional News Publishing Bureau jointly held a ceremony to launch the book at Urumqi's Xinjiang People's Hall on 22 October.

At the ceremony, Tomur Dawamat gave a speech full of grateful feelings to the party and the people. This is the first time that General Secretary Jiang Zemin has inscribed the title of a literary work.

Attending the ceremony to warmly greet the book's publication and distribution were more than 200 people, including Song Hanliang, secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Party Committee, and other leading comrades of the region's party, government, and army. Cadres and people of various nationalities from the region's literary, art, press, and publishing circles were also in attendance.

Tomur Dawamat, a man of peasant origin, has loved literature and art ardently since his teenage years. After assuming leadership posts in Xinjiang in the 1960's, he continued to devote his spare time to composing numerous poems extolling the beautiful motherland, the CPC, and the great unity of various nationalities across the country. Since 1961, Tomur Dawamat has published three collections of poems—*The Joyous Songs of Tianshan*, *Love for the Motherland*, and *The Influence of the Times*. Two of these collections have been translated into Japanese. Some of his works have also been translated and published in the Soviet Union and other countries.

The Torch of Life is a compilation of nearly 100 major poems produced by Tomur Dawamat in his spare time over the last 30 years.

The Uygur-language edition of the collection will soon be published by the Nationality Publishing House.

Bo Yibo on United Front Role, Significance

HK2810012691 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
in Chinese 17 Oct 91 p 3

[Article by Bo Yibo (5631 0001 3134): "Preface to *Showing True Feelings While Standing Together Through Thick and Thin*"]

[Text] In order to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce solicited articles, and compiled the book *Showing True Feelings While Standing Together Through Thick and Thin* by selecting a number of outstanding articles. This is a significant thing.

The united front is one of the three magic weapons developed by our party in the practice of prolonged revolutionary struggle. In the periods of the Great Revolution and the War of Resistance Against Japan, because our party carried out the united front policy, there were two rounds of cooperation between the CPC and the Kuomintang. In the base areas for resistance against Japan, we also adopted the "three-thirds system" for forming local governments, and this absorbed a large number of famous enlightened gentry in government work. During the Liberation War, the party further expanded the united front formed with various democratic parties and democrats without party affiliation. After liberation, the party pursued the general principle of "long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, showing utter devotion to each other, and sharing honor or disgrace" with democratic parties and democrats without party affiliation, and the multiparty cooperation and political consultation system led by the CPC thus became a basic political system in our country. This was completely in keeping with China's national conditions. The CPC's united front principle and policy have been sincerely supported by various democratic parties and democrats without party affiliation and by various mass organizations. In the long process of revolution and construction, the CPC has built up a solid consensus of opinion with the democratic parties and democrats without party affiliation: China's prosperity and the Chinese people's happiness must depend on the CPC's leadership and the political participation of various democratic parties and democrats without party affiliation; only the CPC can rescue China and develop China. This is a truth proved by the practice. Therefore, all democratic parties should consciously [zi jue di 5261 6030 0966] subject themselves to the CPC's leadership and turn themselves into intimate friends of the CPC and the people.

In order to achieve the second-step strategic objective in socialist modernization, we should more firmly carry out the party's basic line of taking economic construction as the central task, upholding the four cardinal principles, and persistently carrying out reform and opening up. Premier Li Peng recently said: "The party central leadership with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core will continue to firmly carry out the policy of reform and opening up." "That China can enjoy today's political stability and economic development is the result of carrying out the reform and open policy. Reform and opening up were initiated by Comrade Deng Xiaoping according to China's national conditions. Over the past 10 years and more, reform and opening up have achieved great results and have brought tremendous changes and progress to China." In the aspect of political structural reform, we will further perfect democracy and the legal system, and will continue to maintain the people's congress system and the political consultation system. The eight democratic parties in our country are all political participation parties under the leadership of the Communist Party. They are not opposition parties. Through participating in the people's congresses, the political consultation conferences, and the people's governments at all

levels, they can fully express their own opinions and proposals, take an active part in the government operation, and give full play to their patriotic spirit and their wisdom and intelligence in handling state affairs.

The All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce was founded in October 1953. As a people's organization and a member of the united front led by the CPC, the federation has been playing an important role in guiding private industrial and commercial enterprises to properly organize their production and business operation, representing the legitimate interests and rights of private industrial and commercial enterprises, uniting them to abide by the government's decrees and policies, and especially promoting their socialist transformation. Today, under the situation of reform and opening up, the federation is still a bridge between the party and the state on one side and the representatives of the nonpublic economic entities on the other side. I hope the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce will, under the leadership of the CPC and with the cooperation of the organizations concerned, continue to do a good job in uniting representatives of the nonpublic economic entities, gradually build up a contingent of activists who firmly support the party's line, principles, and policies and the state's laws, regulations, and systems, and further contribute to promoting reform and opening up, fulfilling the four modernizations, developing the patriotic united front, and accomplishing the great cause of national reunification.

Audio, Video Products Administration Bolstered

HK2510002891 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in English 1507 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (CNS)—China is now adopting further measures to curb the current chaos seen in the audio and video products market, which has so far not eliminated obscene and illegal products.

The "Notice Concerning the Renewed Registration of Entities Handling Publication and Wholesale Selling of Audio and Video Materials" promulgated by the Press and Publications Administration was viewed as playing a role in cleaning up the audio-video market in the mainland.

The notice stated specifically and in detail the stipulations on renewed registration applicable to central and local entities of first class, second class and below second class levels responsible for the wholesale distribution of audio-video products.

The notice also required that the wholesale entities of second class level and below which mainly handled video products be state-owned enterprises. The wholesale entities of second class level and below which dealt in tape-recorded products had to be either state-owned or collectively-owned enterprises, while individual households are allowed to trade only in retail sales of tape-recorded products.

It also clearly stipulated that entities which filed renewed registration had to operate on a designated scale, that the entities had to act as an independent legal person and be under a responsible department in charge and have a fixed business address.

The notice added that renewed registration of entities had to be completed by the end of October. Those entities that have not yet obtained registration and those not permitted to be registered will no longer be allowed to engage in business starting from 1 January 1992. Entities found in breach of these regulations will be charged with illegal business operation.

Patent Officials Publish 'Ambitious Plan'

HK2710080091 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 27 Oct 91 p 1

[By staff reporter: "Aiming To Be World Patent Powerhouse"]

[Text] Chinese patent officials last week published an ambitious plan to make China a "patent powerhouse" in the world by the end of this decade.

The plan is for China to edge into the list of top 10 countries by then, in terms of the number of Chinese patent applications and grants of patent rights.

To do this, the number of patent applications in China would have to increase by 9 percent a year, so that by the year 2000, 100,000 patent applications would be received.

The Patent Office of China will grant a total 400,000 patent rights in the coming 10 years, according to the plan circulated among senior patent officials attending a national conference that ended this week in Beijing.

At present, China is among the first 15 countries in the world in terms of patent applications received.

The plan speaks of the fledgling Chinese patent system being faced with a "grim challenge" as the protection of intellectual property has become an important part of every country's economic, scientific and foreign policies.

Gao Lulin, director-general of the Patent Office of China, said the goals were set in accordance with the State economic plan which called for "full play of the patent system to protect intellectual property."

While improving Chinese patent work to secure greater international co-operation, Gao said, the country should take all measures necessary to defend its own intellectual property and its interests in international competition.

Since the Patent Law went into effect six years ago, China has received 33,000 patent applications from 66 countries and regions. The United States, Japan and Germany are the three biggest applicants.

Domestic and international applications for patent rights have increased by 24 percent annually in the past few years.

By the end of September, the country had received 202,000 applications, over 80 percent of them from domestic inventors.

Taiwan has also submitted 2,438 applications, a sign of growing economic ties between the mainland and the island.

China now has opened 474 patent agencies employing more than 5,000 agents.

The use of patented technologies has been successful, patent officials said.

A survey in 1990 of 3,518 patented technologies in operation showed an increase of 6.27 billion yuan (\$1.2 billion) in total production value and \$120 million foreign exchange earnings.

During the coming five years, the country will put a total of 60,000 patented technologies into use, which represents an annual increase of 15 percent, according to the plan.

By 1995, 24 percent of the total patented technologies will be in operation, it said.

Li Peng Signs Order on Traffic Accident Rules

HK2210100091 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
11 Oct 91 p 3

[By Xu Yunping (1776 6663 1627): "Li Peng Signs State Council Degree on Promulgation of 'Rules for Handling Road Traffic Accidents'"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Oct (RENMIN RIBAO)—Today, the State Council Bureau of Legislative Affairs and the Ministry of Public Security jointly held a news conference, revealing that on 22 September State Council Premier Li Peng signed Decree No. 89 on promulgating the "Rules for Handling Road Traffic Accidents" which will come into force as of 1 January 1992.

The "Rules for Handling Road Traffic Accidents" represent our country's first integrated administrative rules for handling traffic accidents. The promulgation and enforcement of the rules will provide the legal grounds for the handling of traffic accidents. This will play a positive role in properly handling traffic accidents, including correctly attaching responsibility to parties involved in accidents and the reasonable arbitration of indemnities for losses in the accidents, educating and punishing people who bear responsibility for causing traffic accidents, raising the citizen's awareness of traffic safety and their sense of abiding by traffic rules, improving traffic management, protecting and safeguarding the people's life and property, and safeguarding social stability.

It is learned that the Ministry of Public Security will formulate a set of stipulations and standards according to the requirements of the rules so the work of handling road traffic accidents will be completely regularized and brought into line with the legal system.

Wan Li Meets With International Tennis Players

OW1610003791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1613 GMT 15 Oct 91

[By reporter Liang Jinxiong (4731 6855 7160)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)—Michael Chang of the United States defeated Paul Haarhuis of the Netherlands 6-3, 6-1 to win his opening match at the 1991 Marlboro Tennis Championships here today. [passage omitted]

Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with tennis players prior to the match.

Science & Technology

Li Ruihuan Addresses Sci-Tech Conference

OW1210100991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1502 GMT 11 Oct 91

["Speech Delivered by Li Ruihuan at the National Conference on Science and Technology Propaganda Held on 11 October 1991"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing 11 Oct (XINHUA)—Dear comrades: The national conference on science and technology propaganda has been held at such an appropriate time and is so successful that I have hardly any fresh points to add except to repeat for emphasis.

First, it is necessary to fully understand the importance of propaganda for science and technology, which stems from the importance of science and technology itself. In this modern era, the fast advancing science and technology has not only swiftly transformed itself into the most active factor of productive forces today, and played an even bigger and far-reaching role in promoting economic and social development, but also proven the correctness and importance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's assertion that "science and technology is a primary productive force." A host of facts has proven that without vigorous development of science and technology, we will be unable to truly carry out our central task of economic development, effectively promote reform and opening, smoothly accomplish the second-step strategic objective, consolidate and develop a socialist system, and realize the great vitalization of the Chinese nation. We need science and technology propaganda if we want to make these fundamental principles a consensus for the whole party, and to be understood and accepted by the broad cadres and masses. Moreover, it is the difficulties in developing science and technology that make science and technology propaganda so important. While affirming our great success in developing science and technology, particularly successes that earned world recognition, achieved after the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we envisage difficult tasks lying ahead of us: how to put into practice the ideology that science and technology is a primary productive force

and truly divert China's economic development onto a track characterized by reliance on science and technology progress and enhanced labor quality. For instance, we must solve such problems as how to further implement the party's policy on science and technology, how to solve as soon as possible problems related to scientific and technological work that should and can be solved, how to carry out a timely exchange and spread of science and technology progress and experience that deserve promotion, how to popularize the knowledge of modern science and technology more effectively, how to better commend and motivate advanced scientists and technologists, how to expose and criticize phenomena that block scientific and technological advancement, how to create a social atmosphere wherein knowledge and talented people are respected, and how to strengthen science and technology consciousness among the entire population. Of course, basically, the appropriate solution of these problems lies in bolstering national economic strength, deepening structural reform, and much more; however, the intensification of science and technology propaganda will have a unique role to play in solving these problems. Another important point of science and technological propaganda is its influence on the ways of thinking, work methods, and policy-making of the leading cadres. To leading cadres, understanding the development trend of modern science and technology, particularly high technology, and the realization of widespread and profound influences that science and technology development may bring to the political, economic, and social aspects of the nation will be of great significance in their efforts to promote scientific spirit, further emancipate the mind, and adhere to and develop Marxism under new historic conditions, and in maintaining a sober mind in correctly solving problems which arose in the process of political, economic, and social development amid such an intricate, complex, and fast-changing international situation. It is, therefore, important to take leaders as one of the key targets of science and technology propaganda.

Second, it is necessary to monitor the real effects of science and technology propaganda. The work of science and technology propaganda is closely related to policy matters and should be carried out in a serious, conscientious, highly responsible, and scientific manner. At present, it is a fact that many problems do exist in scientific and technological work—some are easily solvable, while others are relatively complex, involving many aspects that need certain conditions and a process before being solved. In carrying out science and technology propaganda, we should be considerate towards others' problems and should refrain from being too "offensive" and "aggressive" to ensure unification between motive and effect. Science and technology propaganda itself should be scientific and quality-oriented. The propagation of scientific and technological knowledge, the introduction of scientific and technological achievements, the popularization of typical experience, and the publicity of advanced individuals should all be based on facts and science, and should not simply cook up a story to arouse

sensations. Scientific research is complex, and involves creative labor and broad and long-term exploration and study before a certain scientific assumption is boldly presented. In this respect, it is important to adhere to the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thoughts contend" and create an environment and atmosphere favorable to scientific research. Science and technology propaganda should protect and promote such an atmosphere, and, at least, should not disturb or influence it. In publicizing science and technology, we must adhere to the party's basic line, making sure that propaganda work is conducive to promoting unity and stability, heightening our spirit, and accomplishing things. Science and technology propaganda should be varied and lively. Propaganda content should be broad enough to cover various trades, professions, and strata to avoid partiality and monotony. Propaganda means should be diversified by making full use of facilities and tools provided by newspapers and journals, radio and television, exhibitions, and literature and art. It is particularly important to make full use of the unique function of television in popularizing scientific and technological knowledge. Science and technology propaganda tends to be dull and boring. It is quite difficult to present to the broad masses a lively, vivid, enriched, colorful, and well-received program that explains the profound in simple terms and colloquial expressions to arouse their interest; however, we should try our best in this respect and aim for better results by bringing propaganda closer to both the masses and life.

Third, science and technology departments and propaganda departments should work closely together. After all, science and technology propaganda is aimed at promoting scientific and technological development. If we fail to understand scientific and technological conditions and master the progress of scientific and technological research and problems, we will be unable to produce a factual propaganda program with a specific object in mind. We may not even be able to identify our main theme and content of propaganda. The work of science and technology propaganda is a highly professional one. It will be very difficult to present an accurate account without the support and participation of scientific and technological personnel. It may even end up a laughing stock if mishandled. Because science and technology propaganda is a component part of scientific and technological work, strengthening propaganda departments' work in this respect amounts to supporting scientific and technological work. Hence, scientific and technological departments should provide every convenience. The development of science and technology is a venture that contributes directly to our generation and benefits our future generations. It is also a major undertaking that affects the rise or decline, success or failure of the state. The entire community, therefore, should not only show concern and render support to both science and technology undertakings and science and technology propaganda, but also involve themselves in activities relating to the latter. We hope that all propaganda workers, journalists, literary and art workers, and all

others engaged in cultural and educational work will enthusiastically plunge into the first line of science and technology and learn from the scientific and technological workers with a view to publicizing science and technology. Scientific and technological workers can also contribute to the propaganda exercise by taking the initiative to join activities relating to science and technology propaganda and trying to learn as much as possible of the art of propaganda.

Finally, it is necessary to strengthen leadership and intensify implementation. This applies to all sorts of work, including science and technology propaganda. Some jobs are done without major success; it is not because of words not correctly uttered, but due to poor implementation. Leaders at various levels should not only take the lead in learning and applying science, but also place science and technology propaganda high on their daily work agenda and personally, frequently, concretely, practically, and realistically solve problems and difficulties that arise. In promoting science and technology propaganda, it is necessary to publicize the typical experience in implementing scientific and technological projects. Only by so doing can science and technology propaganda yield solid results.

Let us be united and strive for the realization of the great cause of revitalizing the motherland by relying on science and technology.

Song Jian Comments on Technology Related Issues

Writes Foreword to Book

HK1710061091 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 30 Sep 91 3

[Article by Song Jian (1345 0256): "Great Significance of Developing High Technology—From Foreword Written by Comrade Song Jian to the Book *Strategy for High Technology*"]

[Text] Since the 1960's, the tide of new hi-tech development has been affecting all aspects of human society with an irresistible trend. A great number of gradually formed clusters of high technologies, such as information technology, biological technology, new materials technology, new energy technology, space technology, and oceanology have continued to permeate the economic and military fields as well as every aspect of social life. They have been making rapid strides on an unprecedented scale and rapidly turning themselves into productive forces, thus creating much more material wealth and greater spiritual force than any previous times. The previous technological revolutions cannot compare with this current one in terms of the degree of force, role, contention, and impact. One may well call it a global "war on world technology," which poses a stern challenge to all countries.

More than 100 years ago, Marx said that science was "a revolutionary force in the fullest sense." He also pointed out: "Society's labor productive force is first of all

scientific force." In mankind's modern history of science and technology, every major scientific discovery or technical innovation helped people achieve a leap in their understanding of the objective world and the rise of every tide of technological revolution helped push people's capability to transform nature and propel social development to a brand-new level. The development of high technology since the second half of the twentieth century has all the more confirmed that science and technology are the first productive force, which is a powerful driving force for important military combat capability and social progress.

Since the 1980's, to capture the "commanding point" of the economic as well as scientific and technological development to have a seat in the new historical period, in the light of the developed situation and their own basic conditions, many countries have readjusted their development strategies and studied and worked out their own hi-tech development plans. They are vying with one another in taking hi-tech development as the strategic priority and key measure to make themselves prosper and build strong armies to boost their comprehensive national strength. Competition in comprehensive national strength is in essence competition in science and technology. Competition in economic and defense strength is increasingly more manifested in competition in the levels of technology materialization in commodities and defense equipment. Modern war means, more often than not, the trial of hi-tech strength. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "The development and achievements of high technology reflect the capability of a country and a nation and also mark the prosperity of the country." In the development of a country's social productive forces, modern science and technology has become the most important force. At the early period of this century, in the growth of some industrially developed countries' gross national product, the proportion of the scientific and technological progress element with which to achieve their GNP growth was just 15 to 20 percent; in the 1950's and 1960's, it rose to about 50 percent; and in the 1980's, it reached as high as 60 to 80 percent. This shows that developing science and technology has an outstanding strategic position in boosting comprehensive national strength. The facts have repeatedly confirmed that in the current "war" to boost comprehensive national strength, whoever can race to control the "commanding point" and "forward position" of science and technology will possibly become more independent politically, prosperous economically, strong militarily, have greater initiative strategically, and thus can stand erect among a world of nations.

The key to developing high technology lies in bringing the role of scientific and technological personnel into play. Competition in the economic, military, scientific and technological fields is, in the final analysis, competition in talents. Training a large number of qualified personnel of high quality has become one of the selected goals of a country's hi-tech development strategy.

In the great tide of the current new technological revolution, China is one of the countries which started at a relatively early date. Before 1949, as a great and proud country with a population of 400 million people, China was so delicate that it could not stand on its own feet. In 1956, with economic construction being on the upsurge, the CPC Central Committee issued the call of "marching toward science" to the people throughout the country. Immediately after that, the State Council set up a Science Planning Commission and organized more than 600 scientists and technical specialists from all parts of the country to work out China's first 12-year program for scientific and technological development, draw up the first batch of development plans including basic, practical, and development research, and take six-item major emergency measures to develop computing technology, semiconductor technology, automation technology, radio technology, nuclear technology, and jet technology. Since then a fundamental change has taken place in China's scientific and technological undertakings and thus its science and technology have begun to embark on the road of modernization. At that time China was just liberated. China's economy was very weak because its economic construction had just taken off; and moreover, imperialism imposed blockage on it and later on, it underwent three years of difficulty. Nevertheless, by relying on the strong leadership of the CPC and the superiority of the socialist system and with the indomitable revolutionary spirit, we concentrated human and material resources, united efforts, and successfully built "two bombs and one satellite." Compared with foreign countries, from the successful detonation of its first atomic bomb to that of its first hydrogen bomb, China spent just two years and eight months, while the Soviet Union spent four years in this respect, the United States seven years, and France eight years. The launching time gap between China's first satellite and the world's first satellite was just 13 years. The successful manufacturing of the "two bombs and one satellite" has not only raised China's international standing but also promoted the establishment and development of China's hi-tech industries. The aim of the "863" hi-tech research and development program formulated by China in 1986 was to further keep abreast of the development of the world's high technology, develop tomorrow's technology, guide today's technological advances, accelerate the flow of high technology into traditional industries, and promote the technological transformation of traditional industries. High technology has helped revamp traditional industries and this new trend is promoting the revitalization of large and medium-sized enterprises. Turning scientific and technological research achievements into productive forces, industries, and commodities is a key measure to invigorate China's economy, national defense, and science and technology, boost its comprehensive national strength, and narrow its gap with developed countries. In the last few years, initial successes have been achieved in implementing the "863" program and the "Torch Program" designed to promote the development of new hi-tech industries but compared with foreign countries, we still have a considerably long

way to go in many hi-tech fields. While absorbing, assimilating, and inheriting high technology from abroad, we should work hard to accelerate the development of scientific and technological undertakings and economic construction, make substantial progress in the application of high technology, create highly competitive new hi-tech products and equipment, and sell them on international markets.

Science and technology are mankind's common wealth. We should conscientiously study and use as reference foreign countries's successful experiences in developing high technology, and push China's four modernizations to a new height. The training of qualified personnel includes the popularization and raising of the entire nation's awareness in high technology and cultural level. It is highly important to comprehensively introduce and study the history, characteristics, and positive and negative experiences of hi-tech development at home and abroad. From the strategic height, the authors of the book "Strategy for High Technology" overlook the cause and effect as well as the future trend of hi-tech development and strive to observe and understand the present-day world's science and technology by using Marxist historical materialist and dialectical materialist viewpoints and relating to the relationships between politics and economics, between military and science and technology, and between man and weapons. The book which has substantial content is highly informative and readable as well as easy to understand and popularize. It explains the profound in simple terms. It is a good reference material for junior and middle scientific and technological personnel and the broad masses of youths and cadres to study and understand the general situation of hi-tech development in the world and China. The publication of the book will play a good role in boosting the entire nation's awareness in high technology and national defense, further forming the prevailing social practice in which knowledge and talents are respected, achieving the strategic goals of the second and third steps of China's economic development, and ushering in a prosperous and strong socialist motherland in the 21st century.

Inspects Development Zone

OW2210065591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0225 GMT 22 Oct 91

[By correspondent Fei Xiaoyan (6316 5135 3601) and reporter Zhang Xuequan (1728 1331 0356)]

[Text] Shanghai, 22 Oct (XINHUA)—While inspecting the Shanghai Caohejing New Technology Development Zone on 21 October, Song Jian, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, stressed the need to deepen reform in order to accelerate the pace of our country's development of new technology. He also called for making greater strides in reform and the full mobilization of the initiatives of new and high-technology enterprises and scientific and technical personnel.

At the Caohejing New Technology Development Zone, Song Jian visited the Shanghai Beiling Microelectronics Manufacturing Ltd. Co., Shanghai Microelectronics Engineering Research Center, Shanghai Bioengineering Research Center of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and other units. He attentively listened to briefings by responsible individuals on the development of science and high technology, on the absorption of foreign capital, on land transfer, and on other matters. After learning about the implementation of the central policy on developing new and high technology, he specifically asked about the problems encountered in implementing the policies on taxation and on the distribution of income and benefits among staff members of enterprises.

Song Jian stressed: Enterprises engaged in new and high technology must deepen their reform of the distribution system, fully mobilize the initiatives of scientists and technicians, and guard against egalitarianism.

Song Jian said that our country should make greater strides in developing new and high technology. The Caohejing Development Zone should step up its development of high technology items and accumulate experience, which will benefit both the Caohejing Development Zone and the development of the New Pudong District. He repeatedly stressed the need to realize the industrialization and internationalization of developing new and high technology. He also stressed the need to attract, through reform, more outstanding college graduates, postgraduate students, scientists, and researchers to the high technology field.

Song Jian also inspected the about-to-be-completed Nanpu Bridge and asked responsible individuals at the construction headquarters about the technical problems they encountered while building the bridge.

Addresses Shanghai Workshop

OW2710211691 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO
in Chinese 22 Oct 91 p 1

[By reporters Li Wenqi (2621 2429 4388) and Ma Zemin (7456 3419 3046): "The Workshop on Science and Technology Industrial Parks of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference Opens in Shanghai; Song Jian Delivers a Speech; Representatives of 18 Member Countries and Regions Attend the Workshop"]

[Text] The Workshop on Science and Technology Industrial Parks of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference [PECC] opened at New Jinjiang Hotel in Shanghai yesterday.

Representatives of 18 PECC member countries and regions including the United States, Canada, Japan, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Soviet Union, Australia, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Chinese Taipei were present. Attending the workshop were Song Jian, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission; Li Luye, president of the China National Committee for Pacific Economic

Cooperation; Zhu Lilan, vice president of the committee and chairman of its Subcommittee for Science and Technology; and Shanghai Vice Mayor Gu Chuanxun. Presiding over the workshop were Wu Yikang, president of the Chinese side of the Science and Technology Group of the PECC, and (Alan Baker) [a lan bi ke er, 7093 5695 3024 0344 1422], president of the U.S. side of the group.

Song Jian delivered a speech entitled: "Broad Prospects in the Development and Cooperation of Science and Technology Industrial Parks." He first extended warm greetings to the workshop participants on behalf of the Chinese Government and scientific and technological circles.

Song Jian said: To develop high-technology industries, many countries and regions in the Pacific rim have set up all kinds of science and technology industrial parks in line with their own characteristics. These parks, each unique in their own ways, are playing the important role as incubators and development bases for new, high technologies. At present, there are more than 400 science and technology industrial parks around the world, and their number and scale are growing constantly. He said: In the early 1980s, the Chinese government worked hard to seize opportunities. On the basis of national conditions and the trends of world scientific and technological and economic development, we adopted a three-level strategic plan for the work in science and technology: at the top, make scientific and technological development serve economic construction; second, develop new, high-technology industries; and third, step up basic research. We gave top priority to speeding up the development of new, high-technology industries. Now, 40 new and high-tech development areas or science and technology industrial parks have been set up all over the country, of which 27 have been named state-level new and high-technology development areas. These development areas are incubators which will gradually develop into major bases pushing forward China's high-technology industries. Nearly 1,700 high-technology industries have been set up in these development areas with a combined payroll of nearly 130,000. A large number of scientific and technological and management personnel have decided to dedicate themselves to the development areas.

Song Jian pointed out: It is safe to predict that the new and high-technology development areas will figure prominently in China's economic development in the future. Our goals for the 1990s are: developing top-notch key industries with our own characteristics; creating a number of large and medium-sized new and high-technology enterprise groups geared to the needs of the world market; effecting a sharp increase in the proportion of the output of new and high-technology industries in total industrial output as well as in the proportion of export of high-tech products in total export; and having the development areas play a positive role in guiding and promoting the transformation, switching to the manufacture of other products, upgrading, and restructuring of traditional industries.

Speaking of scientific and technological cooperation and exchange with foreign countries, Song Jian said: As a developing country, China has made constant efforts to promote cooperation and exchange with all countries around the world and to enhance the friendship between scientific and technological circles of all countries. As of today, China has developed scientific and technological cooperative relations with 108 countries and regions and signed government-to-government economic and scientific and technological agreements with 59 of them. China is playing an important role in the various UN agencies and organizations. As a member of the PECC and co-founder of its Science and Technology Group, China takes cooperation with the PECC and its members seriously and has developed economic and technological cooperative relations and trade with most of the member countries and regions. Song Jian said: Nowadays, expanding regional cooperation is an inevitable trend of social progress. Southeast Asian countries have indicated that they favor such an organization. It is the common wish of the countries and regions in the Pacific area to expand cooperation and exchange and to integrate the area's scientific and technological prowess with its abundant human and natural resources in order to bring about greater scientific and technological development, economic prosperity, and flourishing trade. We believe that scientific and technological and economical cooperation based on equality and mutual benefits is in the interest of all the countries involved; it is a great undertaking that will benefit all people in the Pacific region.

In conclusion, Song Jian said: Over the past 40 years, China has successfully developed a scientific research system that is, by and large, comprehensive in scope. China has more than 10 million scientific and technological personnel and relatively abundant scientific and technological and material resources. Many countries in Asia, China included, are undergoing economic takeoffs. On their march toward modernization, they are developing their own new and high-technology industries and industrial parks. No storms of any kind can stop this trend. China, where numerous industries are to be developed, has huge market potential and is an excellent place for investment. We will steadfastly persist in the policy of reform and opening up, and actively promote all forms of cooperation in all fields with all countries in the world, including those in the Pacific region. We hope that more outside investors will visit our development areas and undertake cooperation with Chinese scientific and technological and industrial circles. Meanwhile, we should try hard to elevate China's new and high-technology industries to world levels as quickly as possible. China's scientific and technological circles will do their level best in order to play a still greater role in economic and technological cooperation and in the development of new and high technologies in the Pacific region.

New Hi-Tech Zone Program Progresses 'Smoothly'
HK2210030791 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
22 Oct 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Xiao Li: "Drive for Hi-Tech Zones Off to Good Start"]

[Text] The Government's newly-initiated programme to set up hi-technology development zones has got off to a good start and is progressing smoothly, said officials of the State Science and Technology Commission (SSTC).

The eight high-technology industrial zones already founded in Shanghai and the provinces of Fujian, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shandong and Anhui, have registered a total output value of more than 20 billion yuan last year, "showing a new and promising economic strength," according to officials in charge.

And Beijing's hi-tech zone has reported an annual growth rate of over 40 percent in output value, profits and taxes, and foreign currency earnings since 1988.

Recent statistics show that the productivity of the country's 2,000-odd fledgling hi-tech enterprises, of which 100 are foreign-invested, is 2.5 times that of the national average level.

But problems such as investment shortage and the red tape in getting talents to flow have to some extent retarded the zones' growth, Li Zhiyuan, an official with the Torch Programme Office under SSTC told CHINA DAILY yesterday.

To solve the problem, the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy and SSTC earlier this month announced a decision to reform the centralized management and encourage multi-channel funds accumulation, competition and the free flow of talent.

China officially announced the setting-up of 27 State-level technology development zones last March, in addition to 12 province-level hi-tech industrial parks and two technology-headed "Torch" belts in Suzhou Wuxi-Changzhou triangle area and the Pearl River delta.

The government's three-legged policy of establishing 5 special economic zones, 14 coastal economic and technological development zones and 27 high-technology industrial zones will employ overseas investment, technology and management, reflecting the strategy of developing coastal areas as the first step in promoting economic development of the entire nation.

Local governments are still checking the requirements of hi-tech enterprises, and enclosing space for hi-tech parks development.

Li disclosed that the total area in the country occupied by the zones would exceed 300 square kilometres.

The central government has pledged favourable policies for these new and high technology industrial development zones.

Increased Technology Imports Planned

HK1010075091 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 7 Oct 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Chen Chien-ping (7115 1696 1627):
"China To Appropriately Increase Imports"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (WEN WEI PO)—According to authoritative sources here, the central leadership has decided to spend several billion U.S. dollars of foreign exchange reserve on importing technology and equipment in order to invigorate large and medium-sized enterprises. By the end of this year, China's foreign exchange reserves may be close to \$20 billion.

The authoritative sources quoted a State Council official as saying that the central authorities agreed that the new foreign trade system, under which all foreign trade companies had to bear sole responsibility for their profits and losses, was operating normally on the whole and the reform step has achieved marked results as demonstrated by the following facts: First, the volume of exports was increasing and the costs of exports were lowered and brought under control. Second, the turnover of working funds was accelerated. In general, therefore, the orientation of adopting the new foreign trade system was correct. China's foreign exchange reserves have increased. From January to August, the foreign exchange reserves reached \$18 billion, and it is expected that the amount will be close to \$20 billion by the end of this year.

The official said: China's foreign exchange reserves should be kept at a reasonable level. A necessary amount of foreign exchange should be kept as the reserve fund. According to the principle of balancing imports and exports, while efforts are made to increase exports, it is also necessary to appropriately increase imports, and this is conducive to the improvement of the foreign trade environment and the steady development of exports. He said: In coming months, imports will not decrease and foreign trade should include both export and import business. The idea of laying stress only on exporting goods and not encouraging importation should be changed. The turnover of funds for foreign trade should be promoted.

The official revealed that the central authorities held that when the foreign exchange reserve is in good condition, several billion U.S. dollars of foreign exchange funds should be used for the purpose of conducting technological transformation in large and medium-sized enterprises by importing major technology and equipment, key equipment, and raw materials in short supply at home. He said: By increasing the import of these items, we can use the limited foreign exchange funds to meet the most urgent needs and achieve the best results in economic development. The responsible official also stressed that the aim of increasing imports must be clearly understood and the money must not be spent irregularly on the import of other things.

XINHUA Correction to Item on Decree

WA2810180791

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1231 GMT on 16 October transmits the following correction to the item subheaded "Li Peng, Jiang Zemin Sign Decree," published in the 17 October China DAILY REPORT, page 20, beginning on the first column of the page:

Second paragraph of item, antepenultimate sentence, make read: ...the study of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought, and has persistently.... (adding word "Leninism," per XINHUA correction)

Military

Deng Writes 'Double Support' Books Title

OW2410150191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0957 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)—The series of books "Model Cities in Double Support", whose title was written by Deng Xiaoping, were recently published by the Literature and Art Publishing House of the People's Liberation Army.

Nie Rongzhen wrote an inscription for the series, which reads: "Carry forward the honorable tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, and of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to Army dependents."

The series includes 10 volumes which describe the advanced deeds of supporting the government and cherishing the people, and of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to Army dependents made by our country's first group of model cities (counties) in unfolding the double support activities.

The series will play a positive role in developing the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people, and of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to Army dependents under the new situation, as well as in penetratingly conducting national defense education for the whole people.

Jiang Zemin Signs Order Commending Zhou Liping

OW1310090491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0238 GMT 12 Oct 91

["The Central Military Commission Issues an Order To Confer 'Model of Fighting Flood and Providing Disaster Relief,' a Title of Honor, on Martyr Zhou Liping"—XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA)—The Central Military Commission issued an order recently to confer the "Model of Fighting Floods and Providing Disaster Relief," a title of honor, on martyr Zhou Liping.

The order, which was signed by Jiang Zemin, chairman of the Central Military Commission, noted: Zhou Liping

was born in Lishui City, Zhejiang Province, in 1968. He was enlisted in 1986 and joined the party in June 1991. After his enlistment, he successively served as fighter, deputy squad leader, squad leader, and student. When he was carrying out a mission to fight flooding and provide disaster relief at Yanghu District of Yingshang County, Anhui Province, on 19 July 1991, he heroically gave his life in an attempt to rescue a civilian boat that was in danger. At that time he was a platoon leader on probation in the 3d Company of a unit of the Nanjing Military Region. [passage omitted]

The order called on the broad masses of cadres and fighters in the whole army to learn from the heroic spirit of martyr Zhou Liping to march forward courageously for the sake of the interests of the people "in defiance of hardships and death"; his noble quality of selfless dedication to serve the motherland and the people; his revolutionary spirit of tenacious pursuit of career and assumption of full responsibility for work; and his communist style of showing concern for comrades and taking pleasure in helping other people. The units of all the army are required to follow the example set by Martyr Zhou Liping; firmly bear in mind the purpose of our army to serve the people wholeheartedly; further strengthen ties between the army and the government and between the army and the people; make efforts to promote development of the grass-roots units and enhance combat effectiveness in an all-around way; and make even greater contributions to revolutionizing, modernizing, and regularizing our army as well as promoting stability and prosperity of the motherland.

Yang Shangkun Marks Munitions Factory Anniversary

*OW2010021291 Beijing Central People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 19 Oct 91*

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] In October 1931 the Central Military Commission founded the (Guanqian) Munitions Factory, the first munitions factory of our party and Army, in Jiangxi's Xingguo County. Since then, the people's munitions factory has traversed a course of 60 years.

A grand meeting to mark the 60th founding anniversary of the people's munitions factory was held this afternoon at the auditorium of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Beijing. President Yang Shangkun; Vice President Wang Zhen; Qin Jiwei, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau; Vice Premier Zou Jiahua; Liu Huaqing, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission; and Yu Qiuli and Zhang Aiping, members of the Central Advisory Commission Standing Committee, attended the meeting.

The inscriptions written by central leading comrades for the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the munitions factory were read aloud at the meeting. General Secretary Jiang Zemin's inscription reads: "Work hard self-reliantly, advance with a pioneering

spirit, and make selfless sacrifices." President Yang Shangkun's inscription reads: "Let the Army and people join hands to serve national defense and economic construction." Premier Li Peng's inscription reads: "The Army and the people should be combined in peacetime and wartime to serve national defense and economic construction." Vice President Wang Zhen's inscription reads: "The people will never forget you." Marshall Nie Rongzhen's inscription reads: "Work hard self-reliantly and follow the road of integrating the Army with the people."

Zou Jiahua and Liu Huaqing addressed the meeting separately.

Speaking at the meeting, Lai Jinlie, manager of the China Weapons Industry Corporation, summed up the history of the people's munitions factory and its experience.

The meeting conferred merit and achievement awards of the weapons industry, model worker awards, and special honorary awards to scientific and technological personnel, workers, cadres, and veteran soldiers of the factory respectively. It also commended the key weapons developed and manufactured during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period.

Wang Zhen Congratulates Base Area Anniversary

*HK1210053491 Nanchang Jiangxi People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Oct 91*

[Excerpts] Today marks the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Hunan-Jiangxi Revolutionary Base.

The Jian prefectural party committee and Administrative Office jointly held a rally in Yongxin County to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Hunan-Jiangxi Revolutionary Base. [passage omitted]

Chinese Vice President Wang Zhen sent a congratulatory letter, extending warm congratulations to the rally and cordial greetings to cadres and masses in the old liberated areas.

Wang's congratulatory letter read: What is most important in commemorating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Hunan-Nanchang Revolutionary Base today is to inherit and carry forward the glorious traditions and the revolutionary spirit of the Jinggang Mountain, integrate the universal truth of Marxism and Leninism with the concrete practice of China, resolutely safeguard the victorious achievements of the Chinese Revolution and socialism, strengthen faith in socialism and communism, and strive with one heart and one mind and through enhanced solidarity to constantly push ahead with the cause of building socialism with salient Chinese characteristics under the leadership of the Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core.

Wang Shoudao, Jiang Hua, Xiao Ke, Yu Qiuli, Wang Enmao, Zhang Zhixiu, Tang Qilong, and others had written inscriptions for the occasion.

Li Yi, member of the Chinese Peoples' Political Consultative Conference National Committee Standing Committee, sent a congratulatory telegram to the rally.

Entrusted and dispatched by the central authorities, Xiao Ke, member of the Central Advisory Committee Standing Committee, personally came to attend the rally.

Also attending the commemoration rally were provincial party, government, and military leaders, including: Mao Zhiyong, Wu Guanzheng, Wang Zhufeng, Wang Zhaorong, Wang Guobeng, and Fan Jun; veteran comrades, including Di Sheng and Peng Shengxi; and others. [passage omitted]

Central Advisory Committee members Zhang Zhixiu and Tan Qilong and representatives of the veteran local Red soldiers also attended the commemoration rally.

The rally was attended by 1,000 people, including responsible persons of the central organs, state organs, and relevant organs directly under the provincial authorities. [passage omitted]

Mao Zhiyong, provincial party committee secretary, and Xiao Ke, Central Advisory Committee Standing Committee member, delivered speeches.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and government, Mao Zhiyong extended warm congratulations to the rally in his speech and paid lofty tribute, and extended cordial greetings to all the veteran Red soldiers, veteran guerrillas, and people of all walks of life in the Hunan-Jiangxi border areas, who had once made great contributions to the struggle of founding the Hunan-Jiangxi Revolutionary Base.

Mao said: Many proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation had carried out their revolutionary practice on this Red land, which was once called the the Hunan-Jiangxi Soviet Area, and enriched Comrade Mao Zedong's great theory of encircling the cities from the rural areas. Their heroic deeds will forever illuminate and be revered by the future generations. We must inherit and carry forward the glorious revolutionary spirit of the Jinggang Mountain, which was fostered by our party, as well as the fine traditions of the Soviet area; adhere to the line, principles, and policies initiated by Comrade Deng Xiaoping since the third plenary session of the 11th Central Committee; unite as one; quietly immerse ourselves in hard work; and strive to successfully carry out socialist modernization building, reform, and opening up, speed up our pace of rejuvenating Jiangxi. Only this can serve as our best gift to the 60th anniversary of our party's establishment of the Hunan-Jiangxi Revolutionary Base. Only by doing things in this way will we be able to learn and carry forward the glorious revolutionary spirit of the Jinggang Mountain as well as the fine traditions of the old liberated areas.

At present, we are facing a complex and drastically changing international situation. The hostile foreign forces are currently speeding up their attempt to bring

about peaceful evolution. This constitutes an extremely rigorous test for our party under the new historical conditions. Therefore, we must educate cadres and masses, especially young people, with the history of our party, the history of the Chinese revolution, as well as the contemporary and modern histories in order to enable them to forever bear in mind the shameful history of how our motherland had been humiliated and bullied as well as the glorious history of how generation upon generation of revolutionaries had waged heroic struggle and enable them to understand that our present socialist motherland has not come easily so as to strengthen their sense of national self-respect and sense of national pride and urge them to dedicate themselves to persisting in, consolidating, and developing the great cause of socialism.

Mao Zhiyong noted: While commemorating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Hunan-Jiangxi Revolutionary Base, we must make continued efforts to step up construction in the old liberated revolutionary base areas, take Jiangxi's economic invigoration as an important strategic task, adhere to the principle of focusing on economic development in assisting poor areas, and enable the old liberated areas of our province to join other parts of the country in simultaneously entering a new period for assisting and developing poor areas, which is characterized mainly by poverty eradication and prosperity achievement. Given our arduous tasks of building modernization and carrying out reform and opening up, we must conscientiously implement and carry out the spirit of the recently convened central work meeting, rally more closely around the Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, adhere to the party's basic line, inherit and carry forward the glorious revolutionary spirit of the Jinggang Mountain as well as the fine traditions of the Soviet area, win honors in building modernization and carrying out reform and opening up, successfully carry out construction in the old revolutionary base of Jiangxi, and carry through to the end the great cause of the Chinese Revolution and socialism pioneered by Mao Zedong and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

Yang Shaozhong, Jian prefectural party committee secretary, delivered a speech. [passage omitted]

The commemoration rally was presided over by Fu Guoqiang, Jian prefectural Administrative Office commissioner. [passage omitted]

Li Ruihuan, Yang Baibing Praise Socialism Play

OW1210144691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1119 GMT 9 Oct 91

[By Central People's Radio Station reporter Fu Li (0265 4530) and XINHUA reporter Luo Yuwen (5012 3768 2429)]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA)— Last evening, Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee,

watched the full-length stage play based on true events: "Ode to the Battle Against Heaven" created and performed by the Qianxian Theatrical Group under the Nanjing Military Region. He commented: The true stories that have taken place in combating natural disasters and helping people tide over after the disasters once again show the unparalleled superiority of our socialist system. As long as we firmly advance along the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, we will be able to overcome difficulties and hardships that lie ahead and achieve one victory after another.

Li Ruihuan said: "Ode to the Battle Against Heaven" is a good play with a distinct theme and touching story. It sings the praise our great party, our great people, our great army, and socialism with Chinese characteristics. It depicts the heroism of an indomitable army and people who rally closely around the party to conquer flood disasters. After watching the performance, Li Ruihuan encouraged the entire staff and cast to make revisions to the play while continuing their performance and constantly improve the level of their performance. He also asked the theatrical group to create more fine plays and contribute to the rejuvenation of the art of the stage play.

Leaders of the Central Military Commission, including Yang Baibing, Chi Haotain, and Zhao Nanqi and State Councilor Chen Junsheng also watched earlier performances of the "Ode to the Battle Against Heaven." Yang Baibing praised the play for reproducing on stage the magnificent scenes of the party, the people, and commanders and fighters of our army conquering exceptionally large floods. It is a song in praise of socialism. Yang Baibing also praised artists of the theatrical group under the Nanjing Military region for having gone down to the frontline of disaster relief and having produced such a fine play in a short time. [passage omitted]

Editorial Marking 42d National Day Published

HK1410121691 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
1 Oct 91 p 1

[Editorial: "People's Army Is Loyal Defender of Socialist Motherland Forever—Warmly Celebrating 42d Anniversary of PRC Founding"]

[Text] Another period of bumper harvest. Amid the frequent good news on socialist construction, reform and opening up, and as people sing the triumphant song for the decisive victory in the fight against flood and in relief work, the officers and men of the whole Army, together with the people of various minority nationalities in the whole country, ushered in the 42d birthday of the great socialist motherland. On this National Day, we salute millions of builders of socialist modernization and our fighting companions in the whole Army!

Forty years ago, Chairman Mao Zedong solemnly announced at the Tiananmen rostrum: "The Chinese people have stood up from now on," opening a new chapter in the history of China. In the past 42 years, we adhered to Marxism and scientific socialism. With our

great body, bold steps, hard struggle, and the great strength for changing the heaven and the earth, we made the brilliant achievements which can shake the world. The PRC's founding ended the humiliating history of the previous 100 years in which China was bullied and exploited, and the Chinese people have since become proud and handled domestic and international affairs independently and at their own will, and have always maintained their own national dignity and won general respect from the peoples in the world. Since New China's founding, we have gradually eliminated the exploiting and oppressing system, bid farewell to the chaotic modern history which was characterized by long-term war and loose social organization, and attained the country's unification, national unity, and overall social progress. The happiness, stability, and peace which people had dreamed for generations became a reality. The Chinese nation, which had really grasped its own fate, used only 40 years to finish walking the road which took the developed Western capitalist countries 100 to 200 years to walk; established an independent and complete industrial system; enabled the quantity of main industrial and agricultural products to rank first in the world; greatly developed undertakings in education, science and technology, culture, sports, and health; and enabled some domains in science and technology to reach world advanced standard. In particular, since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have insisted on the basic line of "one center, two basic points," built socialism with Chinese characteristics, and scored world-renowned results. The deepening of various reforms have continually perfected socialist economic and political systems as well as management systems in other domains; it has fully aroused interest, enthusiasm, and creativity in the central authorities, localities, enterprises, and the broad masses of laboring people. The practice of opening up to the outside world has expedited the extensive economic, technological, and cultural exchanges between us and various countries in the world, and speeded up our country's economic and technological advancement. The strengthening of socialist spiritual civilization construction has consolidated the leadership role of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, while the whole nation upgraded its ideological, moral, scientific, and cultural quality. The gradual perfection of the socialist democratic legal system, and the further strengthening and improvement of the party's leadership have forcefully ensured a smooth process of socialist modernization construction. All these have enabled our country's social productive force to be liberated and develop in an unprecedented way, comprehensive national strength to rapidly increase, the material and cultural standard of living to markedly improve, and strong points of socialism to further develop. The fact that we could withstand the political storm in 1989 and the big floods this year, stand firm amid a rapidly changing international situation, and always maintain political, economic, and social stability is because we have upheld socialism with Chinese characteristics. History undeniably proves that only socialism can save China and that

only socialism with Chinese characteristics can save China. Socialism with Chinese characteristics takes root deeply in the vast Chinese territory, in the hearts of 1.1 billion Chinese people, and is completely suited to China's situation. Under the CPC's leadership, we will resolutely and unswervingly walk along this great boulevard; then our lovely motherland will become more prosperous and strong, and will never change color throughout the ages!

Socialism will eventually replace capitalism; this is an objective law which will not change according to man's will. Marxism tells us that the development of any event in the world cannot be straight forward, and that the establishment of any social system in human history must go through difficult twists and turns. The socialist system, which has the goal of completely eliminating class oppression and exploiting systems, will not be able to avoid a difficult and long historical process. The inevitability that socialism will replace capitalism is linked to the twists and turns in the course of development. In its course of development, socialism will sometimes march in big steps, and sometimes face setbacks. Although there will be twists and turns in the road ahead, "green mountains cannot block it and it will flow eastward anyway." The comparative stability and development of capitalism after the war have not eliminated and cannot eliminate its intrinsic conflict; socialism will eventually break through all the big waves and triumphantly reach the shore. Socialism with Chinese characteristics also has unmatched vitality, and is irreversible by any forces. Our confidence is built upon our own strength. First, we have a party which is experienced, politically mature, loyally represents the basic interest of the Chinese nation, always maintains flesh-and-blood ties with the people, commands high prestige, and has strong cohesive force; second, we have a scientific theoretical system of building socialism with Chinese characteristics—a system which is formed by the integration of the universal truth of Marxism and China's current situation, and we have a basic line which is suited to the initial stage of socialism in China and is proved totally correct by practice, and we have a series of effective principles and policies; third, we have a people's army which is loyal to the party, the people, the motherland, and socialism; fourth, we have 1.1 billion people of various nationalities who are hard working, courageous, and wise, and are determined to walk the socialist road. Practice has already proved and will continue to prove: It is easy to shake a mountain; it is difficult to shake socialist China! No pressure and difficulty can make us change the road we have chosen. Our socialism is as solid as a rock; our future is bright.

Our Army is the loyal defender of the socialist motherland. As the strong pillar supporting people's democratic dictatorship, our Army has a heavier duty under the current condition. Experience tells us that without state security and social stability, we cannot smoothly carry out socialist modernization construction. Comrades in the whole Army must understand the sacred mission

entrusted to them, and do various tasks well according to the demands of being politically qualified and militarily capable, and have good work style, strict discipline, and forceful protection. Here, the first thing to do is to strengthen political construction and improve ideological and political consciousness among units. It is necessary to seriously grasp education on firmly adhering to socialist faith, and enable cadres and soldiers to further understand our country's situation, and to develop the heroic spirit of fearing no hardship, death, ghost, and oppression, and be able to maintain a firm and correct political direction and endure various tests under any conditions. It is necessary to uphold unswervingly the party's absolute command over the Army, explicitly adhere to the four cardinal principles, fight bourgeois liberalization, and always maintain the proletarian nature of our Army and its purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people. The standard of combat ability must be upheld. Centering on military training, we must proceed from the need of real battle, carry out tough training, practice strict management, and further improve the Army's military and political quality, to increase its ability to respond to sudden events and to safeguard the country's security and social stability. It is necessary to firmly support reform and opening up, seriously implement the spirit of the recently concluded CPC Central Committee work meeting, actively take part in the country's socialist modernization construction, and struggle to attain the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. We should perceive that we have the determination as well as conditions to do this work well. With the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, a good environment in which the whole party attaches importance to party building and strengthens ideological and political work, a series of principles and policies verified by practice for army building in the new period, a large number of army management cadres who have been trained and tested by the practice of long-term struggle, the firm foundation laid by the work for many years, and the closer ties between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people; with these plus our hard efforts and selfless struggle, the Army's various tasks will surely score bigger results.

Reflecting on the past, we are very proud; looking to the future, we find heavy duties and a long road. Let us closely unite with the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission which have Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, work wholeheartedly at the senior and lower levels, help one another, overcome difficulties, and win a bigger victory!

Senior Army Officers Urge Studying People's War
HK0410004691 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 15 Sep 91 p 2

[By Li Yaoshe (2621 6460 4357): "Hunan Military District Commander Pang Weiqiang, Political Commissar Jin Feng Write Article Calling for Better Study of People's War Under Contemporary Conditions"]

[Text] Is it possible to carry out a people's war under contemporary conditions? How would a people's war be carried out? In early September this year, Hunan Military District Commander Pang Weiqiang and Political Commissar Jin Feng jointly contributed an article to the editorial department of CHINA'S MILITIA magazine, proposing that the people's armed forces front intensify the study of this important subject.

By applying concepts of dialectical and historical materialism, and through analysis of various international and domestic political, economic, and military factors, the article first emphatically pointed out that science and technology, however advanced they are, are created and mastered by man; the final factor deciding the victory or failure of war is also man. Proceeding from China's realistic conditions, efforts to win victory in future antiaggression wars should rely not only on weaponry of the best quality, but also on people's war, a magic weapon for defeating the enemy. Our determination and faith should not be shaken by new things which have emerged as a result of partial wars in the world. The article also pointed out that, with the passage of time and alongside the development of science and technology, earthshaking changes have taken place in China, where things are quite different, if compared with the revolutionary war period. How on earth can we have a successful people's war under contemporary conditions? This is an important and brand-new subject currently confronting us. The article also indicated that the ideology of the people's war is the theoretical foundation stone for China's building of reserve defense forces. Efforts to intensify the study of this subject are of great significance to a better job in the work of militia and reserve forces.

The article made an initial study of the status, role, and principle of the people's war; the building of reserve defense forces; and the psychological and technological requirements of man. The article's writers sincerely hoped that the entire people's armed forces front could go into action, and make concerted efforts to write well this big article, which has a bearing on the safety of and danger to our country.

Economic & Agricultural

Reportage Details Tian Jiyun's Activities

At Water Conservancy Forum

OW2810045191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0822 GMT 27 Oct 91

[By reporter Su Huizhi (5685 2585 1807)]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)—Beijing Municipality today held a mobilization meeting on the construction of water conservancy projects to activate the municipality's people into responding to the calls of the

CPC Central Committee and the State Council and into engaging themselves in the construction of water conservancy projects.

Attending today's meeting were Tian Jiyun, Li Ximing, Chen Xitong, Yang Zhenhuai, Wang Xian, Zhou Wenyan, and Huang Chao.

Tian Jiyun delivered a speech at the meeting. He asked all localities to understand the importance of water conservancy construction from the high strategic vantage point of running and stabilizing the country. He also asked them to strengthen flood-prevention construction in the municipality.

Tian Jiyun said: We were highly successful in the construction of water conservancy projects over the past 40 years. Without the foundation built over scores of years on water conservancy construction, this year's flood disasters would have caused greater damage. He said: Water conservancy is the foundation of the national economy and social stability. Without this foundation of water conservancy, there would be no economic development or social stability, we would not have possessed the prerequisites for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and we would not have attained the "four modernizations" goals proposed by our party. Therefore, we must focus on efforts to strengthen water conservancy construction by regarding such construction efforts as a strategic task of the whole party and society and as a project of vital and lasting importance for running and stabilizing the country and for benefiting our future generations. Our cadres at all levels and the masses should never forget this foundation of water conservancy, still less the sufferings brought to the Chinese nation by floods in the past. We should mobilize all trades and professions and the broad masses of the people, promote the spirit of waging hard struggles and self-reliance, and solidly carry out high quality efforts to construct water conservancy projects.

In view of the particular situation in Beijing Municipality, Tian Jiyun said: Beijing is a large municipality with scarce water resources. The issue of water is one which dictates the fate of the capital. We must enhance the awareness of all residents in water conservation; practice stricter management and stronger protection over water resources; stress efforts to use water economically, systematically, and scientifically, so that we will get the most beneficial results from our limited number of water resources, provide services to the construction of the capital, and bring benefits to the people.

He highly appraised Beijing's methods of and success in water conservancy construction in recent years, and expressed the hope that all central and State Council departments, all units of the armed forces and arms of the military services stationed in Beijing, and every Beijing resident will actively participate in water conservancy construction.

Beijing Municipal Vice Mayor Huang Chao gave a briefing on the serious water shortage situation currently

facing the capital. He said: At present, water resources which can be controlled, exploited, and utilized by Beijing's water conservancy facilities contain 4-4.2 billion cubic meter and 3-3.5 billion cubic meter of water respectively on years with average and low water levels. By 2000, the total volume of water required by Beijing will reach 5-6 billion cubic meters. A major factor that restricts the municipality's development is limited and scarce water resources. The second factor is the low flood-prevention standard of the municipality, and the third is the failure of rural water conservancy construction to fulfill the needs of economic development in rural areas. In view of this, the Beijing Municipality put forward proposals on the construction of water conservancy projects. It proposed that all people should be mobilized, that the municipality and rural areas should combine efforts, and that the municipality should focus mainly on preventing floods and draining water-logged areas while the rural areas focus on draining water-logged farmlands.

Beijing Municipality made plans to realign 200 km of rivers, build and renovate 300 buildings of various types, and move a total of 50 million cubic meters of earth and stone this winter and next spring. Such plans require an input of 35 million man-days to complete. The scale of the project is so large that it surpasses any of those carried out in any one year.

Huang Chao said: The Beijing Municipal Party Committee and the municipal government hope that the people of Beijing Municipality will actively participate in voluntary labor to construct water conservancy projects with the spirit of the people's municipality constructed by the people, just like when these people repaired the Miyun Reservoir in the 1950's.

Attends Agricultural Meeting

OW2710035691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0759 GMT 26 Oct 91

[By reporter Ding Jianming (0002 1017 6900)]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)—A national meeting for exchanging experience in having rural financial organizations support the work of invigorating agriculture by applying scientific and technological achievements was held in Beijing today. Li Guixian, state councillor and president of the People's Bank of China, spoke at the meeting. He pointed out that the key to financially supporting the work of invigorating agriculture by applying scientific and technological achievements is to increase credit and loans.

Li Guixian said: Financial support to invigorate agriculture through the application of science and technology includes credit, accounting, information and other services before, during and after production—but the most important thing is to increase credit for agricultural science and technology. In the future, the state will give favorable consideration to financial needs for research, experiments and applications for agricultural science

and technology, and adopt financial measures which favor investment in agricultural science and technology. It is essential to adjust the structure of loans and the investment orientation, and gradually increase the proportion of loans for agricultural science and technology.

Li Guixian emphatically pointed out: It is essential to give prominence to supporting socialized services for agriculture, especially supporting the establishment of scientific and technological services. While following principles for credit operations, we should actively support research and the disseminating organizations of agricultural science and technology, agricultural mechanization service units, the producing and operating units of the agricultural means of production, and enterprises for processing and marketing agricultural and sideline products. Meanwhile, we should integrate the work of using credit to support agricultural science and technology with the comprehensive development of agriculture and the task of helping poor areas.

According to an initial statistical report, during the period of the "Seventh Five-Year Plan," agricultural banks and rural credit associations extended loans to agricultural science and technological units with an accumulated total of more than 500 billion yuan, effectively supporting the dissemination and application of advanced and applicable scientific and technological achievements. In recent years, various agricultural banks have successively established special loans for the "Spark Program," the "Harvest Program," "scientific and technological development," "conservation of water and irrigation," and the "Vegetable Basket Project." The total amount of loans given by agricultural banks for the "Harvest Program" since 1987 reached 620 million yuan.

Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council, attended the meeting.

Meets Financial Inspectors

OW2610080591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1151 GMT 25 Oct 91

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Li Jianxing (2621 1696 5281) and XINHUA reporter Ding Jianming (0002 1017 6900)]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)—At a meeting today with all members of the State Council's Tax, Financial, and Price Inspection Work Group, State Council Vice Premier Tian Jiyun stressed the need to strengthen leadership to ensure that this year's general inspection will be properly carried out.

Tian Jiyun said: Under the leadership of the State Council and local governments at all levels, we have conducted six nationwide tax, financial, and price inspections, uncovering 89.1 billion yuan connected to illegal activities, of which 50.8 billion yuan has been turned in to the state treasury. These inspections enabled the state to recover an average of nearly 8.5 billion yuan annually, making due contributions to the state's efforts

to balance the financial budget and to alleviate financial difficulties. Results of the tax, financial, and price inspections in the past few years should be fully affirmed.

Tian Jiyun said: Due to this year's flood disasters in some localities, the decline in enterprises' economic efficiency has not been reversed. Because of this, this year's inspection will be more difficult. Tian Jiyun stressed that the key to doing a good job in this year's inspection lies in leadership. He said: The State Council has decided that tax, financial, and price inspections will be conducted during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period or a longer period. Inspections will be conducted as usual, especially in this year, in which appraising enterprises' upgrading has been suspended and appraisal and examination of enterprises have been reduced to a minimum. This not only shows that this kind of general inspection is very important and must be conducted but also shows that the CPC Central Committee and the State Council attach great importance to such inspections and are determined to continue them. Tian Jiyun hoped leading comrades of local governments at all levels and all departments concerned will show concern for and personally involve themselves in this work, promptly study and solve all problems encountered during inspection, and regard the work as an important task and ensure its success.

Tian Jiyun stressed: During this year's inspection, all localities and departments should ensure success of the work on one hand; on the other hand, they should pay attention to dealing with problems of violations of discipline and to turning in recovered funds to the state treasury. Problems concerning violations of the law and discipline, especially major cases in this respect, must be strictly verified, decided on, and handled according to the law. Cases that should be treated leniently are to be treated so, and cases that should be strictly treated are to be strictly handled according to the law. Due punishments should be imposed on people found to be guilty; we must not be too merciful. At whatever level they may be, if cadres are found to have acted wrongly out of personal considerations or to have covered up wrongdoings, they must be arrested, thoroughly investigated, and strictly handled. We must handle this work responsibly. Money in violation of financial regulations that is due to

be paid to the government must be completely turned in to the state treasury so results of inspections will be completely reflected in financial figures. Tian Jiyun said this work is especially important this year because flood disasters were quite serious and the financial situation is extremely difficult.

Tian Jiyun pointed out: General inspection is just a supervisory means. The purpose of these inspections are to prevent the occurrence of all kinds of violations of law and discipline, to enhance the state's financial and economic discipline, and gradually to form good social practice across the country of abiding by the law and established regulations. Tian Jiyun urged inspection offices at all levels—in addition to clamping down on all kinds of violations of law and discipline and aiming at common problems and weak links discovered during inspection—to offer opinions and suggestions on improving the current financial and economic policies and regulations for relevant departments to study and make improvement. He said: If this work is properly done, it will not only effectively prevent repeated violations of law and discipline despite various inspections and orders to ban them—which will gradually eliminate such current widespread violations—but also will help create a good economic environment for increasing the enterprises' vitality. Tian Jiyun also urged comrades of the State Council's Tax, Financial, and Price Inspection Work Group to practice strict self-discipline, to take the lead in promoting administrative honesty, and to refuse to attend banquets held by others, accept gifts, sightsee at government expense, buy things at reduced prices, or accept native or specialty products as gifts.

It has been learned that the State Council's tax, financial, and price inspection work groups will leave on 2 and 3 November for 26 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities—excluding Tibet and Jiangsu, Anhui, and Hubei, the three provinces that were seriously hit by floods—to help local authorities carry out this year's inspection work.

State Council Secretary General Luo Gan attended today's meeting.

East Region

Chen Huanyou at Hotel Management School Opening

OW2310224291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1453 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Nanjing, October 23 (XINHUA)—China's first college for training senior and medium hotel managers was inaugurated here today.

The college was established to cater to the increasing need for professionally trained managers of the country's rapidly developing tourism industry.

The Jinling Hotel Manager College, located in the Nanjing Central Hotel under the management of the college, will offer degree level courses and short term training programs for students. The first two-and-half-month training program will begin November 14, with students from key positions of the hotels in six provinces and autonomous regions attending. Degree level programs will be available for applicants from all over the country next autumn.

The Nanjing Central Hotel was opened for service on a trial basis today. The college will carry out all training programs in accordance with international guidelines. It will offer practice opportunities in the hotel for students.

Total construction investment of the hotel amounted to 130 million yuan. The hotel has over 300 suites.

Liu Yi, director of the National Tourism Administration, and Chen Huanyou, governor of Jiangsu Province, attended the inauguration ceremony.

Jiangsu Peasants Said To Resist Tax Collection

HK2510140291 Hong Kong PAI HSING
in Chinese No 250, 16 Oct 91 pp 25-26

[By Ouyang Wei (2961 7122 4850): "Peasants in Yitao Township, Shuyang County, Jiangsu Province, Rise Up Against Tax Collections"]

[Excerpt] Peasant resistance against tax collections erupted on three occasions in Yitao Township, Shuyang County, Jiangsu Province between October last year and February this year. Several hundred peasants held meetings and decided to take "united action" against communist cadres when they came for tax collection. Holding hoes, shovels, brooms, and other things, the peasants waited for the arrival of these cadres. They also pulled down loudspeakers, took away accounts boxes, and chanted slogans everywhere they went.

Flooding occurred in Yitao Township on two occasions last fall, causing a crop failure. The peasants got only 281 yuan each. After deducting 120 yuan in payment for requisition and agricultural taxes as well as production costs, they only had 160 yuan left, about 0.4 yuan each day, barely enough to maintain a living. But they were still required to submit 60 yuan in payment for all kinds

of service charges and an extra of 20 yuan for "river projects." How could they live? The peasants had no grain at home, but cadres came to force them to deliver grain. They had no alternative but to resist.

A peasant in Wandui Village named Sun Zhonghua wrote a monologue as follows: "Eels and turtles, every cadre likes to eat; but each mouthful is the peasants' flesh and blood." [passage omitted]

Construction Underway on Nanjing Residential Area

OW2410122391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1156 GMT 24 OCT 91

[Text] Nanjing, October 24 (XINHUA)—The Nanjing Longjiang residential area—the largest such in east China's Jiangsu Province, is now under construction.

With a total investment of 870 million yuan, the site, located in the western part of Nanjing city, capital of the province, covers a total area of 800,000 sq m.

Some of the residential quarters will be in highrise buildings and some will be detached bungalow-type houses. In addition, there will be a park, school and hospital, and commercial sections.

Mao Zhiyong Stresses 'Education in Five Aspects'

HK2510012691 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO
in Chinese 24 Sep 91 p 1

[By reporter Li Dongchu (2621 2639 0443): "Mao Zhiyong, secretary of Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, Stresses That Education in Five Aspects Should Be Grasped Well in Conducting Socialist Education"]

[Text] Mao Zhiyong, secretary of Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, recently stressed that in current socialist education centered on the enhancement of the cadres' and the masses' socialist awareness, "education in five aspects" should, in the light of reality, be grasped well.

1. Education in the superiority of the socialist system. We clearly state that certain socialist systems are still immature and imperfect just because we want to correct them through deepening reform; we clearly state that giving play to the superiority of the socialist system is a gradual process just because we want to give full play to its superiority, and the efforts of several generations must also be relied on.

2. Education in the socialist nature of the policy of reform and opening up. Some cadres and people have often had worries and misgivings about the policy of reform and opening up these years mainly because they still have a comparatively confused idea of the socialist nature of this policy. In the course of education, all places must enlighten the cadres and the masses on correctly understanding and handling the relations between getting rich first, later and together, the relations between taking public ownership as the principal part and developing many kinds of economic sectors, the relations between

centralization and decentralization in two-tier operation, and the relations between the state, the collective, and the individual. Through deepened understanding, misgivings about the present policy are eliminated. In the course of education, it is also essential to clearly know what misunderstandings of the present policy the masses have and to offer clarification on this.

3. Education in developing socialist planned commodity economy. In view of the weak idea of commodity economy at present still held by a fairly large number of cadres and of the situation in which they are not bold in and good at developing socialist commodity production, justly and forcefully stating clearly that the full development of commodity economy is not only an unavoidable stage of socioeconomic development but also the road the peasants must follow in order to get rich. Meanwhile, it is imperative to vigorously disseminate the principles and policies of and advanced examples in developing socialist planned commodity economy; to enhance party members' and cadres' necessary dedication and sense of responsibility in leading the masses to develop commodity economy; and to encourage everyone to further emancipate their minds and to eliminate their ideological obstacles, including being satisfied by the solution of the problems of food and clothing, unwillingness to move ahead, underestimating their own capabilities, and lack of self-confidence, that affect the development of commodity economy.

4. Education in the relations of socialist interests. In the light of the present situation, in which some people have a weak concept of the state and the collective, we must vigorously imbue them with patriotism and collectivism, clearly state why the state, the collective, and the individual are inseparable, clearly state why, after the implementation of the responsibility system, the peasants are still members of the collective economy, and clearly state why the relations between the state, the collective, and the individual must be made correct, the interests of all three must be taken into consideration, and the interests of the individual must be subordinated to the interests of the whole so that the peasants are led to enhance their consciousness in taking the overall situation into consideration and making contributions as masters, to accomplish the state tasks, and to cherish the collective cause.

5. Education in socialist democracy, legal system, morality, and customs. It is necessary to teach cadres to respect the peasants' democratic rights, to improve villagers' self-government, and to insist on working and financial management in a democratic manner. It is essential to continuously popularize elementary legal knowledge among the cadres and the masses, to show consideration for citizens' rights and obligations, and to enhance the concept of the legal system. In conjunction with the "wiping out of pornography" and elimination of "six vices," the masses must be mobilized to struggle against all phenomena of violations of the law and discipline and to maintain social order. We must vigorously advocate observance of discipline and the law; improve the work style of the rural areas, villages, and people; and establish new socialist morality and customs.

Attends Work Meeting

HK2210083791 Nanchang Jiangxi People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Excerpts] On 12-15 October, the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee held in Nanchang a work meeting whose agenda included: relaying and implementing the spirit of the central work meeting and discussing ways to further do well in running state-owned medium and large enterprises. The meeting called on the whole province to unite as one, concentrate its efforts, and be of one heart to overcome difficulties and constantly invigorate medium and large state-owned enterprises and increase their economic results in accordance with the spirit of the central work meeting and in light of Jiangxi's practical conditions. The whole province should do well in running state-owned medium and large enterprises and in promoting economic work as a whole.

Mao Zhiyong, provincial party secretary; and Wu Guanzheng, provincial party deputy secretary and governor, relayed the spirit of the speeches delivered by Comrade Jiang Zemin and Comrade Li Peng at the central work meeting.

On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government, Wu Guanzheng put forth important opinions and demands on implementing the central work meeting's spirit. Mao Zhiyong delivered a speech at the end of the meeting. [passage omitted] The meeting maintained: In accordance with the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and the second plenary session of the ninth provincial CPC Committee, the whole province has since this year consciously grasped well various kinds of economic work. We have achieved marked results in improving economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening the reform. The entire economic situation is truly taking a favorable turn. It has further promoted our political, economic, and social stability. Next year will be the second year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, and an important year for consolidating the achievements of economic improvement and rectification, further deepening reform, and developing the economy. The focus of our economic work should be shifted to the track of readjusting structure and enhancing results. We should seize the opportunity to push on in the flush of victory. In our economic work next year, we should assign agricultural development a more prominent position. We should continue to readjust our agricultural structure, strengthen water conservancy works on farm, further consolidate our agricultural foundation, and increase peasants' income. We should maintain proper industrial growth, further readjust our industrial setups, and speed up our technical transformation. We should do everything possible to enhance our industrial results. [passage omitted]

The meeting pointed out: Judging from the practical conditions in our province, at present, we should mainly grasp well our work in 10 aspects in the course of implementing the spirit of the central work meeting.

We should persist in separating enterprises from government administration, further ensure the decision-making power of enterprises, and properly narrow the scope of mandatory planning to push state-owned medium and large enterprises to market. We should support technical transformation in enterprises from various aspects and speed up their pace of technical progress. We should attract foreign investment and capital and carry out technical transformation by way of grafting to enhance our enterprises' capability in self-development. We should encourage amalgamation and integration among enterprises. We should improve and develop enterprise groups. We should firmly grasp the work of clearing debt chains to truly lighten the burden of our enterprises so that they can concentrate their efforts on production and operations. [passage omitted]

The meeting stressed: In face of the present complicated international situation and strenuous tasks, we should study many new situations and problems, and solve them well. We should explore many fields which we never touched in the past. Each and every one of our leading cadres should enhance their sense of mission, responsibility, and urgency. They should truly improve their leadership work and constantly enhance their capability in exercising leadership. They should conscientiously study Marxist and Leninist theories to increase their capability in politically judging and handling matters. They should continue to emancipate their minds and seek truth from facts to enhance their capability in working creatively. They should set strict demands on themselves and be clean and honest in pursuing public duties to enhance their capability to resist corruption and guard against degeneration. They should persist in making unified planning with due consideration for all concerned, and have the general situation well in hand. The development of our socialist cause is now in a crucial period. The new situation and tasks have set high demands on us. We should closely unite around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus and follow a down-to-earth manner to resolutely implement the spirit of the central work meeting. We should run our own matters in a still better way to contribute to invigorating Jiangxi in an overall way. [passage omitted]

NPC Group Inspects Jiangxi Compulsory Education

HK2810093891 Nanchang Jiangxi People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Excerpts] The provincial People's Congress Standing Committee called a meeting in Nanchang this morning.

The National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee Compulsory Education Law Inspection Group reported its inspection results to the provincial government and the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] committee at the meeting.

Shu Shengyou, provincial party committee Standing Committee member and vice governor; Xu Qin, provincial People's Congress Standing Committee chairman; Pei

Dean, provincial People's Congress Standing Committee vice chairman; and Jin Liqiang, provincial CPPCC Committee vice chairman, attended the meeting.

Responsible persons of the relevant departments of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, provincial government, and provincial CPPCC Committee also attended the meeting, at which Pei Dean presided.

The nine-member inspection group, headed by Liu Bin, vice chairman of the NPC Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee and its deputy leaders, including Chen Dezheng, director of the State Education Commission Elementary Education Department, and Li Wanchun, CPPCC National Committee member and former People's Liberation Army National Defense University deputy political commissar, began inspecting our province's compulsory education law implementation work on 9 October. The inspection group also listened to provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and provincial government reports, held a forum in Nanchang, and visited some county, township, and village-level schools in Yichun and Jian Prefectures.

The inspection group held that Jiangxi has conscientiously and vigorously implemented the NPC Standing Committee decision on inspection and implementation of the compulsory education law. Leaders at all levels have also attached great importance to the work. [passage omitted]

Liu Bin, leader of the NPC Standing Committee Compulsory Education Law Inspection Group, and some provincial leaders, including Shu Shengyou, Xu Qin, and Jin Liqiang, delivered speeches at the meeting.

Liu Bin fully affirmed our province's compulsory education law implementation, expressed our hopes, and forwarded proposals.

In their speeches, Shu Shengyou and other leaders vowed to improve our provincial education work, take practical steps to solve problems laid bare by the inspection group, and push ahead with our province's compulsory education law implementation and elementary education development. [passage omitted]

The NPC Compulsory Education Law Inspection Group concluded its inspection and left Nanchang for Beijing this afternoon.

Jiangxi Becomes Self-Sufficient in Sugar Supply

HK2510060091 Nanchang Jiangxi People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Text] Staff reporter (Si Ying) has learned from a provincial work meeting on sugar cane production which concluded today that, on the basis of increased production last year, Jiangxi has reaped fairly good sugarcane harvests this year and there is an ample supply of raw materials for cane sugar production. This year's output of cane sugar is estimated at a record-breaking 150,000

tonnes. Jiangxi's goal of being self-sufficient in sugar supply will thus be accomplished.

Among the 14 sugar refineries under Nanchang's sugar-producing industry, most are state-run large and medium enterprises. The provincial Light Industry Bureau earnestly implemented in these enterprises the 10 preferential policies of the provincial party committee and government on activating state-run large and medium enterprises. While assuring the sugar-producing enterprises of a necessary and sound macroeconomic environment, the bureau also set strict demands on the self-development of such enterprises. The following are tasks and requirements for the new sugarcane processing season from 1991 to 1992:

A total of 1.55 million tonnes of sugarcane materials should be processed and 155,000 tonnes of sugar refined. Efforts should be made to attain an average sugar recovery rate of over 84.5 percent; a standard coal consumption rate of less than 6.2 tonnes for every 100 tonnes of sugar; and a quality rate for first-grade refined white sugar of over 98.8 percent. The costs for processing every tonne of sugar should be reduced by 5 to 8 percent over the previous sugarcane processing season. The entire industry should accrue a total of 65 million yuan in profits and taxes this year. Nine enterprises are expected to accrue over 5 million yuan in profits and taxes, while four others will accrue over 10 million yuan.

Leaders of the provincial Light Industry Bureau reminded sugar refinery directors present at the meeting: Nowadays, sugar is no longer an emperor's daughter who does not need to worry about her marriage. Sales of sugar, as well as funds for sugarcane purchase and storage, will become prominent problems hindering our efforts to carry out sugar production in a smooth way. Facing acute competition in the sugar market, Nanchang have formulated the following countermeasures: Efforts will be taken to vigorously push enterprises into the market, strengthen their internal management, enhance the quality of products with the application of scientific and technological achievements, reduce input and costs, and increase their real competitive strength. It is also necessary, through diversified operation and comprehensive utilization, to open up new products to enhance the overall economic efficiency of sugar refineries.

Central-South Region

Hou Zongbin Addresses Party Work Meeting

HK2410062891 Zhengzhou Henan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Excerpts] On 15-19 October, the Henan Provincial CPC Committee held a work meeting in Zhengzhou, at which the main agenda included relaying and implementing the spirit of the CPC Central Committee work meeting and studying the issue of running state-owned medium and large enterprises well in light of our province's practical conditions. The meeting called on various localities,

departments, and the broad masses of workers and staff members to regard as an urgent and strenuous task the work of invigorating state-owned medium and large enterprises and enhancing their economic results now and in the future. [passage omitted]

Hou Zongbin, provincial party secretary, presided over the meeting and delivered a summary speech entitled: "Strengthen Way of Thinking of the Three Preventions and Four Accomplishments To Ensure the Fulfillment of Various Work." Entrusted by the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, Li Changchun, provincial party deputy secretary and governor, made a speech entitled: "Conscientiously Implement the Spirit of the Central Work Meeting To Run State-Owned Medium and Large Enterprises Well." Some medium and large enterprises introduced their experiences at the meeting, and responsible comrades from some cities and prefectures and relevant departments under the provincial authorities also spoke at the meeting. [passage omitted]

The meeting maintained: Our province has continued to implement the central policy of economic improvement and rectification and deepening reform this year. In accordance with the guiding thinking of uniting to forge ahead bravely to invigorate Henan, proposed by the fifth provincial party congress, the whole province has jointly made great efforts to maintain political, economic, and social stability around the fulfillment of the strategic task of progressing at a higher speed and gaining better economic results in economic work and ensuring a lower population increase rate proposed by the Second Plenary Session of the fifth provincial CPC Committee, as well as ensuring the completion of the 10 major tasks, and the target of learning and vigorously popularizing advanced experiences inside and outside the province put forth at the end of last year. We have achieved marked results in reform and opening up. Our economy has continued to turn for the better. This is mainly reflected in the fact that our rural economy is basically stable despite severe natural calamities, and the momentum of the development of our commodity economy is good. Our industrial production has increased steadily, and our investment in fixed assets has gone up fast. We have increased our earnings in foreign exchange by promoting export and made solid progress in opening up to the outside world. Our market situation is improving. Our banks deposits and loans have continued to rise, and we have won an initial victory in the drive to combat natural calamities and provide disaster relief.

The meeting pointed out: There are still many difficulties and problems in our province's economy. More importantly, our agriculture has suffered severe calamities, and this has curbed economic development in some areas. The drop in the economic efficiency of our industry has not yet been changed. The increase in our income is slow, and we are still facing fairly severe difficulties in this regard. All this is directly connected with the fact that some of our state-owned medium and

large enterprises have lacked vigor, and that their economic efficiency is not high enough. Agricultural foundation in some areas is weak, and their rural collective industry is backward. In view of this situation, the meeting decided that our guiding thought for economic work in the future should be: While concentrating our efforts on running our state-owned medium and large enterprises well, we should strengthen the fundamental position of agriculture, and actively develop rural collective industry. The focus of our economic work should be shifted to the track of structural readjustment and enhancement of economic results. Our economic development should truly rely on scientific and technical progress, and the improvement of the quality of our laborers. We should continuously deepen reform to increase the efficiency of state-owned medium and large enterprises. [passage omitted]

The meeting called on the broad masses of cadres throughout the province, and leading cadres at all levels in particular, to establish a way of thinking of the three preventions and four implementations and persist in the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and the masses line, rely on their own efforts, dare to blaze new trails, and ensure the fulfillment of various work.

Song Zhaosu and Hu Tiyn, members of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and vice provincial governors, respectively, delivered speeches on the recent work of combating drought, planting wheat, production, and disaster relief. [passage omitted]

Guan Guangfu Speaks at 1911 Revolution Symposium

HK2210063091 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Excerpts] This morning, more than 100 historians and experts from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, as well as Great Britain, Japan, Germany, and South Korea gathered at Central China Teachers' University at Wuchang's (Guizhi) Shan to attend an international symposium on marking the 80th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. Guan Guangfu, Hubei provincial party secretary; Guo Shuyan, governor; Han Ningfu, member of the Central Advisory Commission, who is in Wuhan; Jia Yibin, vice chairman of the Kuomintang [KMT] Revolutionary Committee Central Committee; (Jin Yizhi), veteran of the 1911 revolution; and descendants of the martyrs of the 1911 revolution attended the meeting. The symposium was jointly sponsored by China Historical Society and Hubei Provincial Social Sciences Federation. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Guan Guangfu, provincial party secretary, said: The 1911 revolution, which occurred 80 years ago, overthrew the feudal imperial system and opened up a new chapter in Chinese history. Over the past 80 years, the ideals of noble-minded participants of the revolution to build China into an independent, powerful, democratic, and modernized country have been gradually fulfilled through hard struggle and the unremitting efforts of the Chinese Communists and people of the

whole country. Today, scholars at home and abroad are gathering here to solemnly hold an international symposium. This has demonstrated the international and historical significance of the 1911 revolution. It is of great academic value and practical significance to understanding the inexorable trends of Chinese history in modern times, carrying forward the brilliant achievements of the martyrs of the 1911 revolution, promoting patriotism, inspiring our national spirit, and realizing the four modernizations and the great cause of reunification of the motherland. [passage omitted]

Attends Promotion Ceremony

HK2610034191 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] The Wuhan City CPC Committee held a meeting for party-member responsible cadres this afternoon to relay the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee's decision that Qian Yunlu, provincial party deputy secretary, will hold the concurrent post of Wuhan party secretary and Comrade Zheng Yunfei will return to the provincial party committee.

At the meeting, Guan Guangfu, provincial party secretary, delivered an important speech on Wuhan's work.

The meeting was presided over by Zhao Baojiang, Wuhan deputy party secretary and mayor. Zhong Shuqiao, provincial party committee Standing Committee member and Organization Department head, announced the provincial party committee's decision. Guan Guangfu, Qian Yunlu, and Zheng Yunfei respectively gave speeches at the meeting.

Present at the meeting were (Xie Peidong), (Li Yan), and (Li Meifang), Wuhan city CPC deputy secretaries; (Wang Jie), city Advisory Commission deputy director; (Li Qu) Wuhan people's congress chairman; (Wang Zenan), Wuhan Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference chairman; and (Liu Shanbi), Wuhan Planning Commission secretary.

Guan Guangfu said in his speech: In observance of the spirit of strengthening both the work of Wuhan and party work in state-run large and medium-sized enterprises across Hubei, and upon careful consideration, the provincial party committee has made the following decision: Comrade Qian Yunlu, provincial party deputy secretary, will hold a concurrent post as Wuhan party secretary, and take charge of the Wuhan City CPC Committee. Comrade Zheng Yunfei will no longer be Wuhan party secretary, but will continue to be a member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee in charge of party work in state-run large and medium-sized enterprises throughout Hubei.

Comrade Guan Guangfu fully reaffirmed Wuhan's achievements in all fields since Comrade Zheng Yunfei took charge of the Wuhan City CPC Committee. He also forwarded ardent expectations for Wuhan's future work.

Guan Guangfu pointed out: We should obtain further understanding of Wuhan's strategic position from the high plane of the overall situation, and enhance our sense of mission to rejuvenate Wuhan. Wuhan is an extraordinary, large, central city in China's hinterland; the provincial capital of Hubei; as well as the political center of the entire province. Comrades in Wuhan should make a sober estimate of Wuhan's strategic position; understand more deeply the great responsibilities they are shouldered with; enhance their sense of mission; and carry out hard struggles for the construction, rejuvenation, and development of Wuhan. It is necessary to base our efforts on the central authorities' policies concerning activating state-run large and medium-sized enterprises, push forward the development of economic work and work in other fields, and strive to build Wuhan into a central big city, which marches ahead of others.

Guan Guangfu emphasized: We should persistently carry out the principle of special designation in the state plan, economic integration, and coordinated development between urban and rural areas. Not only Wuhan, but all localities and departments across Hubei should make concerted efforts to implement this principle. Efforts should be made to open up channels of circulation between urban and rural areas, so as to activate circulation. When working out development strategies as well as long and medium-term development programs, the provincial authorities should bring Wuhan into line with the overall provincial plan, while Wuhan places itself in and takes into consideration Hubei's overall plan, thus bringing about a coordinated development and common prosperity to both urban and rural areas.

Lastly, Guan Guangfu pointed out: We should strengthen the building of the party and leading bodies at all levels, unify all the people of Wuhan, and engage ourselves in solid and hard work to rejuvenate Wuhan.

Qian Yunlu also spoke at the meeting. He expressed his willingness to learn from the vast numbers of cadres, masses, and veteran comrades in Wuhan with an open mind; rely on the party's collective leadership; give full rein to the roles of all sides and departments; draw on collective wisdom and absorb all useful ideas; pool the efforts of everyone; carry forward the revolutionary cause and forge ahead into the future; have our feet planted on solid ground; strive to make a success of work in all fields; and live up to the great trust of the party organization and expectations of the people.

Hubei Pressures Enterprises To Curtail Losses

*OW2510113691 Beijing Central People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 0300 GMT 24 Oct 91*

[By station reporter Xia Daping; from the "News" program]

[Text] The provincial bulletin of Hubei recently circulated a list of 45 industrial enterprises in the province that suffered losses of over 1 million yuan. This was a major step taken by

Hubei Province to pressure enterprises suffering losses make up deficits and increase surpluses.

From January through July this year, five of the 13 industrial departments of Hubei Province suffered losses in business operation. Nevertheless, some of the enterprises in the red still hung on to their dependent mentality and continued to pay out wages and money awards as usual while suffering losses.

To swiftly put an end to the pressure-free condition of enterprises in the red, Hubei Province decided to take several measures to apply pressure. These included a prolonged period of salary cuts and the ending of bonuses for those employed by enterprises remaining in the red; prompt dismissal of leaders whose enterprise suffer operational losses over a prolonged period and a prohibition against letting them assume leading positions in other enterprises; and the signing of contracts taking responsibility for halting losses within a specified time as well as taking necessary organizational and administrative actions against those failing to fulfill their task.

At the same time, Hubei Province also assigned a number of cadres with professional knowledge to enterprises suffering losses in order to help them gear their production toward market demand, readjust their product mix, implement measures to conserve energy and cut down consumption, promote technological advancement, and strengthen management in seven areas.

Today Hubei Province already sees results from the pressure it applied on the enterprises internally and the help it provided them externally. The deficit margin has decreased from 35.2 percent in the first half of the year to 6.1 percent in the third quarter, dropping 54.78 million yuan in absolute terms. Seven enterprises that suffered huge losses in the past—including the Hubei Aluminum Plant, the Biaozhun Shuttlecock Factory in Huangshi, and the Shashi [words indistinct] Plant—were all back in the black in September.

Xiong Qingquan Inspects Chicken Production

*HK2310091291 Changsha Hunan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Oct 91*

[Excerpts] On 15 October, despite a continuous fall rain, Xiong Qingquan, provincial party committee secretary, arrived at Liannong village, Lijinpu township, Ningxiang County, to inspect households specializing in large-scale chicken raising. He was accompanied by Yang Hanchun, deputy mayor of Changsha, and some other comrades.

Liannong village began developing commodity chicken raising production in 1983. There are 90 households specializing in large-scale chicken raising in Liannong village at present, accounting for 30 percent of the village's total number of households. [passage omitted]

Apart from visiting several households specializing in chicken raising, Comrade Xiong Qingquan also held

talks with the villagers and urged them to carry out comprehensive utilization, greatly develop the three-dimensional breeding industry, invigorate circulation, and expedite their advance toward prosperity.

Views Hunan Grain Production

HK2810093691 Changsha Hunan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] On the afternoon of 24 October, provincial party and government leaders Xiong Qingquan, Dong Zhiwen, Zhuo Kangning, and (Chu Bo) went to Xiangzhou Hotel to call on Bai Meiqing, vice minister of commerce and head of the State Grain Reserve Administration, as well as responsible persons of relevant central ministries and commissions, who had just returned from inspecting Yueyang and other places.

Hunan has always enjoyed the reputation of being a land of fish and rice—a land of plenty. Hunan ranks first in China in grain production, with an annual grain output of 25 billion kilograms. However, during recent years, we have encountered a number of difficulties. Although production has increased, grain output is going down, just as the peasants put it: We grow grain because we have heavy burdens, yet grain production gives rise to more burdens. The vicious circle in grain production has not only directly dampened peasants' enthusiasm for growing grain, but also seriously blocked the circulation and sales of grain. Such an irrational structural practice has become a problem of the first importance, which needs to be dealt with at once.

Comrade Xiong Qingquan said: While maintaining its superiority in grain production, Hunan should extensively develop a diversified economy; vigorously optimize the product mix; open up new high-quality grain products; use sales to promote production, and use purchases to promote sales; improve the operational environment; and earnestly activate grain circulation.

He urged comrades in Hunan's grain departments to do a good job in running the provincial-level grain wholesales market to turn it not only into Hunan's transaction center, guarantee center, and final information center of grain; but also into a national-level market at an early date.

Bai Meiqing, vice minister of commerce, said: Hunan has made great contributions to China's stability and unity by producing a great deal of grain every year. We really appreciate your efforts. I believe that under the leadership of the provincial party committee and government, Hunan will solve the problems it is currently faced with at the earliest possible date. As a result, Hunan will be able to do a better job in grain production and circulation, and achieve better results in competing with other provinces of the country.

Northeast Region

He Zhukang Participates in Tree Planting

SK2310145691 Changchun Jilin People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] He Zhukang, secretary; and Ren Junjie, Standing Committee member and secretary general of the provincial party committee; (Liu Molin), director of the provincial Forestry Department; and other comrades participated in the tree-planting activities in (Baishajian). (Baishajian) is an area that was greened on 20 October, in (Zongjia) village, (Wulanfuba) town, Qian Gorlos Mongolian Autonomous County. Thanks to Comrade He Zhukang's attention and three years of arduous effort by cadres and the masses, the county has improved and afforested 180,000 mu of desert for its first-phase desert improvement project and planted 42.16 million trees. A total of 1,592 windbreaks were built and 210,000 meters of protection ditches were dug on the barren sand dunes. The tree survival rate reached 88 percent and wind and sand were by and large brought under control.

Comrade He Zhukang has gone to (Baishajian) on four occasions since 1988 to participate in tree planting. Noticing the achievements in desert improvement, he said happily: We have learned from mass tree-planting activities that our strength comes from the masses and that only when we rely on their initiative and the coordination of pertinent departments can we develop the advantage of socialism.

Wang Zhongyu Discusses Oil Field Development

SK2510122891 Changchun Jilin People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] Provincial Governor Wang Zhongyu and Vice Governor Wang Yunkun led more than 20 responsible comrades of the pertinent departments of the provincial government to work in the Qianfu Economic Development Administrative Zone and the Jilin Oil Field on 17 and 18 October. They held meetings to discuss the major principles for accelerating the construction of the second petrochemical industrial base of our province.

Participants at the meetings held: In the past six months, the party work committee and (?administrative) committee of the administrative zone have done the necessary work, achieved notable results, and taken an encouraging step forward despite the small number of personnel, the new type of work, the high demands, and the heavy tasks.

The participants held: While experimenting in the reform of administrative areas, the development zone should intensify its reform and make sure that the responsibilities and functions of the government are separated from those of enterprises, macro control is exercised, and power is delegated to lower levels bravely.

Concerning the current major tasks of the development zone, the participants pointed out: It is necessary to step

up economic development, urban construction, infrastructural facilities, and social management, of which economic development should be carried out on a priority basis.

On 18 October Comrades Wang Zhongyu and Wang Yunkun and responsible comrades of the pertinent departments of the provincial government heard a report given by a leading comrade of Jilin Oil Field and held a discussion meeting on the oil field's development.

Participants at the meeting held: Jilin Oil Field's production has developed very rapidly in the past few years and made significant contributions to accelerating Jilin's development of petrochemical industry. To resolve the difficulties in the production of the oil field, the province should mobilize support from all quarters. It should encourage the masses to help each other to build a bridge over the difficulties. At present, the oil field should pay attention to three key areas of work: to accelerate development, to maintain stable production, and to reduce deficits. The most serious problem of the oil field now is deficits. It should adopt every effective means and make the greatest efforts to end the deficits.

The participants emphasized: To promote oil field development, from now on state policies designed to improve large and medium-sized state enterprises should be first applied to the oil field when the province has the capacity to implement them.

Reports on Economic Situation

SK2210150391 Changchun Jilin People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] The second session of the provincial report meeting of theoreticians and institutions of higher learning on studying Comrade Jiang Zemin's 1 July speech, cosponsored by the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, the Work Committee of Institutions of Higher Learning, and the provincial Education Commission, was held in the auditorium of the provincial party committee organs on the afternoon of 19 October. Governor Wang Zhongyu gave a report, entitled: "The Current Economic Situation and the Economic Work of Our Province."

Theoretical workers and practical workers from institutions of higher learning and press and publication figures, a total of more than 1,000 people, heard the report.

In the report, Comrade Wang Zhongyu analyzed our province's current economic situation in a factual manner. He pointed out: During the last few years, along with the readjustment of relations in the rural production sectors and the implementation of a series of rural reforms, our province made prominent progress in agricultural production. Grain production successively jumped by two stages, and the total grain output reached the level of 15 billion kg. In animal husbandry, we realized the goal of self-sufficiency in pork. We made noticeable achievements in the 10-year plan of making the land green and attained the goal of having no

serious forest fires for 10 years. Township enterprises were greatly developed. In 1990, they created an output value of 13.56 billion yuan. We made a good start in comprehensive agricultural development. Nearly 1,000 projects were carried out during the Seventh Five-Year Plan to encourage and develop farming and to create foreign-exchange earnings, with a total investment of 1.1 billion yuan. Some of these projects had already created impressive economic efficiency and social benefits. Our province has successively increased its industrial production. In this year's economic work, we have regarded producing a fundamental turn for the better in the industrial economic situation as the central task. This year, we have comprehensively carried out Quality, Variety, and Efficiency Year activities; accelerated the pace of technological transformation and the readjustment of the product mix; focused our work on clearing up debts inside the province, paying for the order of goods outside the province, and ending debt chains; cut the stockpiling of industrial goods, grains, and commercial products; and actively promoted the sales of animal by-products, invigorated the circulation of goods, and vitalized the use of funds. Governments at all levels and departments concerned across the province have firmly grasped the work of ending deficits and increasing profits. During the first three quarters of this year, we witnessed a good trend in the whole province's economic performance. Industrial production was developed in a coordinated manner; the increase in sales income was greater than the increase in output value; the decline in tax income and profit delivery and the growth of deficits were alleviated month after month; and, although the total amount of funds for goods and manufactured products increased over the previous year, a noticeable decline was seen in the scope of increase beginning in June. Our province's market situation continued to improve, and the commodity prices were basically stable. In foreign export trade, we overfulfilled the annual plan. Economic and technological cooperation became more extensive; the financial and banking situation improved; the fulfillment of fixed assets investment plans was fairly good; and economic structural reform was deepened continuously.

In his report, Comrade Wang Zhongyu analyzed the existing problems in our current economic life. He noted: The province's current situation of decline in economic efficiency has not yet been brought under control; financial difficulties have increased; and some in-depth contradictions in economic performance have remained unresolved. To summarize them into one point, economic efficiency is not good. The economic efficiency issue is a comprehensive reflection of all sorts of contradictions and problems in our economic life, a key issue in economic development, and an important subject that our province's economists, theoreticians, and practical workers should study painstakingly in the future.

After fully affirming the contributions of the theoretical workers in our province's economic construction, Comrade Wang Zhongyu earnestly hoped that the theoretical workers would understand and publicize Jilin; conscientiously study the practical problems in our province's economic construction, reforms, and opening up; offer

scientific, feasible, and specific methods for combining science and technology with production and the planned economy with market regulation; and offer plans and suggestions for Jilin Province's economic construction and development.

Jilin's Success in Foreign Labor Service Reported

SK2510120791 Changchun Jilin People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Jilin has made encouraging results in developing construction and labor service cooperation projects with foreign countries. By 16 October it had signed 77 contracts worth \$66 million for projects and labor service abroad and sent more than 11,000 labor service personnel abroad, thus becoming China's third province to send more than 10,000 labor service personnel abroad. The annual foreign exchange earned from this is expected to be \$18 million.

Since the beginning of this year, the province's Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Departments have regarded the development of construction and labor service cooperation projects abroad as an important task beneficial to the province as well as the people. In view of the small number of departments in charge of the labor service cooperation contracts, they drafted and put into effect Jilin Province's methods for joint management of projects and labor service cooperation abroad, thus boosting the enthusiasm of localities, departments, and enterprises throughout the province. In view of the large number of personnel to be sent abroad and the need for timely processing of the procedures, they also drafted the methods for simplifying the procedures to screen and approve the visits of groups to foreign countries for the purpose of observing and discussing matters concerning sending personnel abroad, undertaking construction projects, and developing labor service cooperation, thus shortening the time for handling the procedures for groups to visit abroad.

In line with Jilin's industrial advantages and structure of labor service, the provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Departments decided on the priorities of labor service cooperation, built labor service base areas, and actively organized the province's large and medium-sized enterprises and foreign counterpart enterprises to establish direct cooperative ties. In this way, large and medium-sized enterprises and enterprises with substantial economic strength will become the major enterprises to seek cooperation partners and contracts, and payments will be received even better.

Northwest Region

Gu Jinchu Lauds Railway Safety, Service

HK2810103691 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] By 1800 on 18 October, the Lanzhou Railroad Bureau had been operating without serious accidents for

200 consecutive days. At yesterday's telephone conference to celebrate the achievement, the provincial party committee and government encouraged the broad ranks of railway staff and workers to continue, as always, paying attention to safety and make new achievements in providing transport service.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and government, Gu Jinchu, provincial party committee secretary, presented a silk banner as an award to the bureau and gave a speech. He hoped the Lanzhou Railroad Bureau staff and workers will forge ahead in unity and make persistent efforts to make new achievements in their work, contribute to enlivening Gansu's economy, under the direct leadership of the Railroad Ministry in line with the strategy of the Central Committee and State Council.

The responsible member of the Lanzhou Railroad Bureau called on the staff and workers, totaling 120,000, to continue to work hard as one, tap their innate potential, and raise work efficiency to fulfill the year's transportation quota ahead of schedule and attain the objective of ensuring safety in operation for 300 days.

Views Leading Bodies' Work Style

HK2610040691 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee held a report meeting on building ideological and work styles of leading bodies of organs directly under the provincial authorities in the Lanzhou (Ninruozhang) Hotel Conference Room yesterday morning [23 October]. Gu Jinchu, provincial party secretary, made an important speech at the meeting. Yan Haiwang, provincial party deputy secretary, officiated. Yang Zhengjie, provincial party committee Standing Committee member and Organization Department head, gave a report on the building of ideological and work styles of leading bodies of organs directly under the provincial authorities.

Last June, the provincial party committee thoroughly investigated the building of ideological and work styles of party and governmental leading bodies as well as on the building of the reserve cadres contingent in 14 prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities. After that, the provincial party committee selected and transferred nearly 100 cadres in 20 investigation groups to carry out a comprehensive investigation on the building of ideological and work styles of 75 leading bodies of organs directly under the provincial authorities as well as on the building of the reserve cadres contingent. Results of the investigation showed: Leading bodies of organs directly under the provincial party committee have made a good start and achieved initial results in the building of ideological and work style buildings. [passage omitted]

However, efforts in Marxist theoretical study are still slack; the political activities of some leading bodies are not normal enough; and the ability of such leading bodies to solve problems is poor. Some leading bodies fail to unite as one or work in coordination. A small

number of dishonest leading cadres abuse power for personal gains, while others work in low spirit with weakened revolutionary will, thus adversely affecting the work. The masses are dissatisfied with such cadres. [passage omitted]

Gu Jinchi emphasized in his speech: In order to strengthen leading bodies' building of ideological and work styles, enable the leading bodies to withstand trials of opening up, and resist the West's offensive of peaceful evolution, leading bodies and cadres should have a clear understanding of the social and political responsibility they are shouldered with, strengthen the building of ideological and work styles in a down-to-earth manner, persistently keep to a correct political orientation, be good at observing and handling problems from a political angle, enhance their sense of party spirit, and set high and strict demands on themselves. [passage omitted]

Gansu Reforms Lead to Increased Income

HK2810072591 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, under the motive force of deepening reform and invigorating enterprises, especially state-run large and medium-sized enterprises, Gansu has persistently upheld the idea that "science and technology constitute the primary productive forces;" and succeeded in carrying out in depth activities of the "Quality, Variety, and Efficiency Year."

During the period between last January and September, Gansu's total income gained from sales of products exceeded 5.63 billion yuan, up by 13.58 over the same period last year. The loss rate of enterprises in September decreased by 1 percentage point over the preceding month.

Starting the beginning of this year, in line with the spirit of the national meetings on enterprises and structural reform, leading comrades of the provincial party committee and government have organized and guided leaders of provincial departments to carry out a series of investigations and studies on issues as to how to deepen reform and invigorate enterprises, especially state-run large and medium-sized enterprises. On this basis, they summed up experience in economic work during recent years and worked out 26 policies and stipulations on deepening reform and invigorating enterprises.

In order to step up efforts to implement these policies, the provincial government has selected 50 enterprises as experimental units. During the first half of this year, Gansu's enhancement rate of stable-quality industrial products stood at 42 percent; while the output value rate of fine-quality products was 35.19 percent, increases in varying degrees over planned targets at the beginning of this year.

New Technology Used To Grow Rice on Arid Land

OW2510143891 Beijing XINHUA in English 1342 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Lanzhou, October 25 (XINHUA)—Scientists in northwestern Gansu Province have succeeded in growing paddy rice in arid land with technologies introduced from Japan.

The technique of planting rice paddies with fewer seedlings on dry land enabled the locals to harvest 11,250-13,500 kg per hectare of each crop. This size harvest, achieved on the country's high and dry lands, can be compared with some south China regions where paddy is a high-yield crop, said local agronomists.

To provide locals with more rice, a food staple for many Chinese people, the provincial government departments in charge of agricultural affairs introduced early this year the Japanese technique and tried it on 594 mu (about 40 hectares) of land.

The paddy seeds, which have the features of disease-proof, strong-stem and anti-dry rice strains, have been donated by Japan's Akita County.

The experiment has proved a big success compared with traditional methods. The new technology brings high yields as well as saves labor, seeds, water, and many other farming materials.

Furthermore, the agriculturists have also tested the technique on some salty land and it succeeded there too. Scientists said the lands are actually improved due to the planting of the paddy.

The experts have concluded that the technology has become a new choice for the province, and even the entire northwest, to deal with its arid and salty lands.

Bai Qingcai Urges Development of Poor Areas

HK2610040591 Xian Shaanxi People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0030 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] On 14-22 October, Governor Bai Qingcai investigated Shangnan, Baihe, Pingli, Chenggu, Xixiang, and Nanzheng in southern Shaanxi to explore ways to help people in poor areas shake off poverty and achieve prosperity. He told the local cadres: Poor mountain areas in southern Shaanxi were our revolution's bases. In the difficult war years, the people here made great sacrifices and contributed enormously to the victorious revolution. Cadres at all levels must accomplish the glorious and difficult task of helping the people in poor areas shake off poverty and achieve prosperity, a task history has entrusted to us, from generation to generation and from one tenure of office to another, in the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people and from their high sense of responsibility to the people.

While in (Changhe) village, Baihe County, Bai Qingcai investigated the terraced fields built on rocky land. He

fully reaffirmed the local people's efforts to build terraced fields on the rocky land and develop [words indistinct] economy. He said: The change which took place in Baihe fully shows the people's great strength for remaking nature and shedding poverty. Baihe County's experience indicates that we must closely organize the masses to build fields and engage in building water conservancy works despite the many difficulties involved to solve the problem of feeding the people. This is the basic way out.

During the inspection, Bai Qingcai also held discussions with local cadres on developing industries in poor mountain areas and [words indistinct]. He said: In developing local industries, we must take into account advantages in natural resources and the market situation. We must organize production according to market demand. In setting up enterprises or launching projects, we must act according to our capability and make scientific appraisal so that newly established enterprises or newly launched projects will bring substantial benefits to the local economy and people.

During the inspection, Bai Qingcai busied himself finding out how the policies formulated by the central authorities and provincial party committee and government on enlivening enterprises and circulation had been implemented. He said: We have laid down overall principles and specific policies for stepping up reform and revitalizing enterprises. The task presently confronting party committees and governments at all levels is to familiarize the masses with the policies and adjust the enterprise to the changing market situation. We must enthusiastically support cadres and the masses in their ambitious attempts rather than merely carrying out investigations or experiments. We must give enterprises a free hand so that they can get into fierce competition with each other in the market. We should not always feel anxious about enterprises nor keep thinking of helping them cross the river. All enterprises should seize the existing favorable opportunities and cross the river, braving it out. In this way they will improve their existence and development.

Prefecture Promotes Revolutionary 'Yanan Spirit'

*HK2810072491 Xian Shaanxi People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 0030 GMT 26 Oct 91*

[Text] For the last few days, the people of Yanan, a sacred place of the Chinese revolution, have unfolded various activities to mark the second anniversary of Yanan Spirit Day.

The prefectural film company organized and showed a film entitled "Years of Yanan." The Research Association of Yanan Spirit under the Propaganda Department of the prefectural party committee and Yanan Television Station jointly sponsored a television contest on knowledge of the Yanan spirit. A number of units and individuals advanced in carrying forward the Yanan spirit were reported by the

media. The Research Association of Yanan Spirit and the Editorial Board of CPC History under Yanan Prefecture compiled and published collected works on the Yanan Spirit as well as a chronicle of the CPC Central Committee in Yanan. The Yanan Revolutionary Commemoration Hall has carried out activities of high-quality service and warmly received all visitors.

The Yanan Prefectural CPC Committee Propaganda Department held a symposium yesterday morning on carrying forward the Yanan Spirit and building up an ideological Great Wall to resist peaceful evolution.

(Ji Kaoshan), prefectural party secretary, delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: The people of Yanan ought to take the lead in carrying forward the Yanan Spirit. We should constantly intensify propaganda and study of the Yanan Spirit and translate it into action in all fields of our endeavor.

Tomur Dawamat Commends Outstanding Educators

*OW2810115991 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1655 GMT 26 Oct 91*

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] The three-day regional meeting to commend outstanding party builders as well as ideological and political workers in schools of higher education ended at the Xinjiang Teacher-Training University yesterday afternoon. [Video shows a man identified as Mao Dehua, vice chairman of the Xinjiang Regional People's Government, reading from prepared notes]

At the meeting, 53 outstanding ideological and political workers in schools of higher education in Xinjiang were commended. [Video shows Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Xinjiang Regional People's Government, and other Xinjiang officials presenting volumes of books to awardees]

Addressing the meeting, Janabil, deputy secretary of the Xinjiang Regional Party Committee, urged all schools of higher education to make continual efforts to intensify ideological construction among party members so as to heighten cadres' and party members' proficiency in Marxist theory and build stronger party organizations. He said: Priority should be given to building stronger party branches of various departments, and to training competent party affairs cadres and ideological and political workers. Continual efforts should be made to intensify the leadership over such mass organizations as trade unions, Communist Youth League organizations, and student associations. We must give full scope to their liaison roles. We should continue to organize teachers and students to earnestly study General Secretary Jiang

Zemin's 1 July speech, to deepen educational reform, to make continual efforts to improve the quality of education and scientific research, and to do a good job in maintaining stability in schools of higher education.

Janabil said: Currently, the macroclimate for intensifying party construction has already developed

throughout the party. As long as we are determined, work earnestly with high morale, and make unremitting efforts, we certainly can push party construction in schools of higher education in Xinjiang to a new level. [Video shows close-up shots of Janabil reading from prepared notes, and random shots of attendees and award recipients]

Kaohsiung Demonstration Ends Without Incident

OW2610050891 Taipei China Broadcasting
Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT
25 Oct 91

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Both the folk performance and demonstration procession of the 25 October march ended without incident in Kaohsiung yesterday [25 October] evening. A series of lectures that began at Chungshan Stadium at 2030 also ended at 2315. Lin Ming-che [Lin Mingzhe], member of the Central Committee of the Taiwan Independence League Headquarters, made a short appearance at the scene yesterday evening. Surrounded by his (?supporters), he later left the gathering place and headed to the service station owned by (Chen Chi-fu), where he held a press conference. The police made no arrests. Tu Wei has the following report:

[Begin recording] [Tu Wei] Thanks to the good job done in maintaining order and a high degree of self-restraint exercised by the participants, all activities of the 25 October March, organized by the (?Kungpuhui) ended without a hitch in Kaohsiung at 0040 [26 October]. The public appearance made by Taiwan Independence League member Lin Ming-che just before the opening of the (?speech-giving) meeting briefly engendered an atmosphere of tension. On the whole, however, the activities were carried out in a rather peaceful manner and did not deviate from the aim of the (?Kungpuhui's) original appeals.

The activities began with folk performance at 1100. Amplified through loudspeakers, the (Bajiajiang) performance put on by the Tainan Sisters' Recreation Society and local temples attracted many spectators.

At 1330, large numbers of marchers from various localities traveled by bus to the gathering place to check in. Finding it difficult to control the masses, the police commander decided to move to [words indistinct] at 1440 and stationed a [words indistinct] team led by police officer Wu Tsao-cheng at the scene. Meanwhile, (Xiangfujue) police officer Lin Ming-yu boarded a police helicopter from the field of the Chienchin Junior High School and monitored the procession from the air.

At 1540, the 25 October march officially began in Kaohsiung. Led by (?Kungpuhui) Chairman (Tsai Tung-chou), and (Ku Yung), Hsu Hsin-liang, and Shih Ming-te of the Democratic Progressive Party [DPP], 100,000 participants—as counted by the (?Kungpuhui) itself—set out from the Chungshan Stadium. Divided into three groups, the procession passed by Chungshan, Chungcheng, Chunghua, [words indistinct] and other major roads of Kaohsiung as approved by the police. The marchers demonstrated a high degree of self-restraint. At 1930, or four-and-a-half hours later, the contingents of marchers returned to the stadium. No major clashes were reported during the march.

Chief procession commander Chang Chun-hsiung, (Li Bao-ye), and chief organizer (Tsai Tung-chou) later held a press conference at 2000 to announce the conclusion of the march. They also described the (?non-interference) by the police as a successful arrangement.

[Unidentified voice] During the [words indistinct] incident 10 years ago, [words indistinct] nobody dared to assemble, not to mention [words indistinct]. Now it is different.

[Tu Wei] At 2050, the lecture session began punctually. Owing to rumors about possible appearances by members of the Taiwan Independence League and the police's determination to take stern actions against them in accordance with the law, a tense atmosphere prevailed at the scene. At 2300 sharp, Lin Ming-che, member of the Central Committee of the Taiwan Independence League, emerged from the audience under the cover of pickets and announced that he would hold a press conference at the service station owned by DPP candidate for National Assembly elections (Chen Chi-fu) at 2340 to speak about his return to the country. At the press conference, Lin Ming-che tried to avoid talking about the channel of his return and ended the conference after a short while.

At 0000, the Kaohsiung Municipal Government and Kaohsiung Police Department held a press conference on the 25 October march and the public appearance made by Lin Ming-che. Kaohsiung Mayor Wu Tun-i said:

[Wu Tun-i] We really have a good feeling about the peacefulness of the demonstration. We were able to see the 25 October march held smoothly and peacefully concluded. First, we have to thank all the policemen for their hard work in ensuring order during the demonstration and for its peaceful conclusion. Our preparations for the demonstration were handled routinely. I hope this will set a good example for the future.

[Tu Wei] Chuang Heng-tai, director of the National Police Administration, further pointed out that the march would become a fine example for similar activities in the future. Commenting on the public appearance by the Taiwan Independence League member, he said that the police will not take any actions since Lin Ming-che is not wanted by the Higher Procuratorate.

[Chuang Heng-tai] Providing room [words indistinct] is what we call guarantee. But we will never allow illegal acts. We have the responsibility to [words indistinct]

[Tu Wei] At 0040 on 26 October, policemen on guard officially withdrew from the scene. The 25 October March for a National Referendum, which drew much attention in society, finally ended. According to preliminary statistics compiled by the police, some 15,000 people participated in the march.

This has been a report jointly made by Li Tai-lung, Li Yi-ping, Hsiao Yu-ye, Liang Shu-jin, and Tu Wei from Kaohsiung. [end recording]

Entry of Leaders Examined

OW2710114391 Taipei China Broadcasting
Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT
26 Oct 91

[From the "News" program]

[Text] Lin Ming-che [Lin Mingzhe] and Chen Jung-fang [Chen Rongfang], members of the Taiwan Independence League Central Committee, appeared in the mammoth parade in Kaohsiung on 25 October. The Investigation Bureau has instructed all investigation branches and stations to investigate the channels through which the two persons entered Taiwan and verify whether Lin entered Taiwan through the route that Kuo Cheng-kuang [Guo Zhengguang] had taken.

Officials of the Investigation Bureau indicated yesterday that if Lin entered in the same as Kuo, then the bureau will expel Lin, as it did Kuo.

As for the case of Chen Jung-fang, officials of the Investigation Bureau said that when the Taiwan Independence League met in Taipei on 20 October to establish its Taiwan headquarters, the Taipei Procuratorate issued a warrant to have Chen arrested for entering Taiwan illegally. Although the warrant has expired and Chen is out of Taipei's jurisdiction, his whereabouts are still uncertain and he is suspected of attempting to escape. Thus, the Taipei Investigation Department and other investigation branches and stations still can detain him first prior to requesting local procuratorial authorities to issue the arrest warrant.

Li Teng-hui Delivers 'Retrocession Day' Address

OW2510215391 Taipei China Broadcasting
Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT
24 Oct 91

[Speech by President Li Teng-hui in Taipei on 24 October—recorded]

[Text] Dear fellow countrymen, old and young, and brothers and sisters. I wish you well!

Tomorrow is another Taiwan Retrocession Day. Great changes have taken place in Taiwan since its retrocession 46 years ago. If we compare today's life with that of 20 years, 30 years, or 40 years ago, we will see that we have made tremendous progress. [Words indistinct] During this period, while we had to prepare against the danger of armed attacks by the Chinese Communists, we met with many difficulties in foreign affairs and in economic and other fields. But due to our internal stability and unity and because the direction of our efforts has been correct, after 46 years Taiwan has been able to develop from a basically agricultural economy to a free and prosperous economy admired and emulated by many other developing countries. We all have confidence that if we continue to do our best, our tomorrow will be better (?than today). We will soon have a really modern and highly respected country.

However, the irresponsible acts and advocacy of a small number of people have shaken the confidence of many people in democracy and party politics. Many people have begun to doubt whether the present state of party politics, if allowed to develop, will bring chaos to our society and destroy with one stroke our more than 40 years of achievements. I would like to take this opportunity to solemnly state that we will never lose faith in the future of democracy and that our determination to promote democracy and the rule of law will not waver. The government will do its utmost to maintain social order and ensure the legitimate rights of every citizen. We are now vigorously promoting constitutional reform in order to lay a solid foundation for democracy and the rule of law.

However, we also understand that full democracy is something that cannot be realized in a day. To build a truly democratic, modern country, we must start by cultivating every citizen into a law-abiding and democracy-loving person and by educating the people to form the habit of subordinating to the majority and respecting the minority. Further efforts will have to be made in order to achieve this goal.

Recently, we have also been talking about the material issue. In fact, we Chinese have always been (?practical) in dealing with this issue. Our forefathers told us that the more you sow, the more you get. This principle also applies to social progress. So long as we follow the prescribed order, work earnestly and in a down-to-earth way, and refrain from believing in luck, we will certainly be successful. To do otherwise will be like reaching for what is beyond one's grasp. It will be very unwise to "trample the roses around you as you watch the colorful clouds in the sky."

In conclusion, I urge all to work in full cooperation and with unity of purpose and exert efforts to build our common future. I wish all success and happy Retrocession Day. Thank you.

Hao Po-tsun Views 'National Identity Crisis'

OW2610213791 Taipei CNA in English 0751 GMT
26 Oct 91

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 26 (CNA)—All the people of Taiwan are now sailing in the same boat through a rough sea and no one aboard is entitled to scuttle the boat, Premier Hao Po-tsun said Friday.

Hao made the statement in an address to a rally in Chungshing New Village in central Taiwan commemorating the 46th anniversary of the retrocession of Taiwan to the Republic of China in 1945 after 50 years of Japanese colonial rule.

After 46 years of concerted efforts of the government and the people, Hao said, the island has risen from postwar shambles to become an affluent industrialized economy. If people here continue to work hard under correct government policies and strategies, the premier said,

Taiwan can certainly accomplish its ultimate goal of unifying China under freedom and democracy.

But, Hao lamented, the country now faces a "national identity" crisis. All people on the island must foster mutual trust and establish a national consensus in order to preserve their current free, affluent and democratic way of life.

Without stability and solidarity, the premier said, Taiwan will not have a "better tomorrow" and its hard-won achievements may also be destroyed overnight.

"No one can defeat us but ourselves," Hao stressed. He urged the silent majority to be more vocal and to oppose secessionism for the sake of national security and social stability.

The premier also called on all of the people to stand united under President Li Teng-hui's leadership and to do whatever they can to help the country complete at an early date its on-going constitutional reforms and the multibillion-dollar National Development Plan.

Comments on Economic Development

OW2410082191 Taipei CNA in English 0748 GMT
24 Oct 91

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 24 (CNA)—The Republic of China is determined to join the ranks of advanced countries by the turn of the century and to provide an "undisputable" development model for Mainland China to emulate, Premier Hao Po-tsun said Wednesday.

Premier Hao made his pledge in a written message to the closing ceremony of the annual board meeting of the Federation of Overseas Chinese Associations.

Hao said the government is undertaking an ambitious six-year national development plan to upgrade the island's economy and infrastructure. He urged Overseas Chinese to do whatever they can to help the government complete the project on schedule.

Overseas Chinese, like their compatriots at home, have contributed much to Taiwan's successful economic development during the past four decades, Hao said. "I hope you'll continue to support our national cause in the years to come," he added.

Executive Yuan Calls on DPP To Explain Policy

OW2610080691 Taipei China Broadcasting
Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2230 GMT
24 Oct 91

[Text] The Executive Yuan's party review committee called its first committee meeting yesterday [24 October] to review the case submitted by the Interior Ministry, which said that a party plank of the Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] has violated Article Two of the People's Organizational Law. A decision was made at the meeting to invite up to three DPP representatives with their representative certificates and relevant documents to

explain their party plank at the meeting of the Party Review Committee on the afternoon of 30 October. An invitation was drafted on the spot at the meeting and sent to the DPP through registered mail. Other than that, no substantive issues were discussed nor any conclusion reached at the meeting.

(Huang Shou-kao), secretary general of the Party Review Committee, spoke on behalf of the committee after the meeting. He pointed out that as the Party Review Committee has a quasi-judicial function, it has a legal right to ask a political party under review to provide an explanation. With all sincerity, committee members hope the DPP will send representatives to provide an explanation at the 30 October meeting. Copies of the invitation drafted yesterday afternoon at the meeting were also mailed to DPP Chairman Huang Hsin-chieh and its secretary general Chang Chun-hung. (Huang Shou-kao) said if the DPP does not send representatives to the 30 October meeting, the committee will go ahead with its meeting and proceed with reviewing this case. He added that members of the party review committee hold that as the DPP has made democracy and progress its party name and as the DPP case is in the course of a judicial process, it would be advisable for the DPP to send representatives to the meeting and to provide an explanation; this will also help increase mutual understanding.

The DPP is apparently in no mood to accept the invitation. On the contrary, the DPP rapped the Party Review Committee, saying since the Party Review Committee is not an elected body, it does not represent the voters. DPP Chairman Huang Hsin-chieh said that the DPP will hold a meeting in the next few days to decide if the DPP will send representatives to report to the Party Review Committee.

Meanwhile, (Jao Yi-chi), secretary general of the party organization of the ruling party at the Legislative Yuan, again warned the DPP not to misjudge the political situation. He expressed the hope that the tension between the ruling and opposition parties would be eased through smooth progress of the general interpellation, stepped-up examination of legislative bills, and smooth operation at the Legislative Yuan.

U.S. Issues Statement on China Policy

OW2710110691 Taipei China Broadcasting
Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT
26 Oct 91

[From the "News" program]

[Text] The U.S. State Department issued a statement yesterday indicating its support for Taiwan in maintaining political, economic, and social stability, and in making continual efforts to promote political reform.

The statement denies that the U.S. Government had issued any formal statement—as claimed by certain news reports—regarding the applicability of the Taiwan Relations Act should Taiwan become independent.

The State Department statement points out that the Taiwan Relations Act does not cover the issue of Taiwan independence. The statement declares that the United States hopes that the Chinese people will settle the Taiwan issue themselves through peaceful means.

The statement also pledges that the United States will continue to support the Chinese people's stand that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of China.

People in Taiwan recently have been conjecturing a great deal about the U.S. stand toward the advocates of Taiwan independence. The U.S. State Department, by issuing the statement, apparently wanted to clarify the U.S. Government stand.

The statement says: The news reports are not true. The American Institute in Taiwan and the U.S. State Department have never issued any formal statement regarding the applicability of the Taiwan Relations Act should Taiwan become independent. The Taiwan Relations Act does not cover this issue. It is the hope of the United States that the Chinese people will settle the Taiwan issue themselves through peaceful means. The consistent U.S. policy on the Taiwan issue is based on the Taiwan Relations Act and the three joint communiques that the United States signed with the Chinese Communist authorities. The United States has stated in these documents its stand that the Taiwan issue should be settled peacefully. The United States will continue to support the Chinese people's stand that there is but one China and that Taiwan is part of China. The United States supports continual efforts to maintain peace, security, and stability in this region. The United States also supports Taiwan in maintaining its political, economic, and social stability and its continual efforts to promote political reform.

Meanwhile, senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were unwilling yesterday to openly respond to this official statement issued by the U.S. State Department. Yesterday, Cheng Chien-jen, vice minister of foreign affairs in charge of North American affairs, simply pointed out that the statement has clarified the ambiguities of the U.S. Government's policy toward Taiwan as reported by the media over the past several days. He said: We can also see from the statement that the United States expects that peace, security, and stability can be maintained in the Taiwan Strait and that there will be political, economic, and social stability on Taiwan.

Cheng Chien-jen indicated that certain things occurring at home are our own affairs and the United States has never intended to interfere in our internal affairs. But since the U.S. policy was implicated, it is natural for the U.S. Government to provide an explanation.

Ministry Views U.S. Position

OW2810100691 Taipei CNA in English 0735 GMT
28 Oct 91

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 28 (CNA)—Officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said over the weekend that certain political

figures have misinterpreted the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA), a United States domestic law governing U.S. relations with Taiwan in the absence of diplomatic ties.

The U.S. State Department said last Friday that it and the American Institute in Taiwan [AIT] had never issued any formal statement on the applicability of TRA in the case of Taiwan independence.

The Foreign Ministry officials said Washington's China policy has been consistent and clear-cut, and "we should never over-interpret or guess at it."

Some advocates of Taiwan independence either have an "inadequate" understanding of TRA or are "purposely distorting" it in order to achieve their personal political ambitions, they commented.

When the TRA was passed in 1979, the officials said, the U.S. Government and Congress were not considering the possibility of Taiwan's independence from China.

Article 2 of the TRA clearly points out that TRA aims to help maintain peace, security and stability in the West Pacific and that it authorizes the maintenance of commercial, cultural and other relations by U.S. citizens with the people on Taiwan.

On the other hand, the U.S. continues to acknowledge the Chinese position that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of China.

The U.S. has never expressed its position on Taiwan's independence; its main concern is the peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by "the Chinese themselves."

The State Department's statement Friday reiterated that the U.S. supports the maintenance of peace, security, and stability in the west Pacific region. "We also support the maintenance of political, economic, and social stability and continuation of political reform on Taiwan," it added.

The maintenance of stability in Taiwan as well as across the Taiwan Strait clearly is in the best interests of the U.S., the Taipei officials said.

The advocacy of Taiwan independence, however, will obviously cause internal confrontation on Taiwan and escalate tensions across the Strait, and will thus run counter to the U.S. national interests, they added.

Against such a background, AIT Chairman Natale Bellocchi has apparently been misquoted as having said that if a "Republic of Taiwan" were established, TRA would continue to be effective or even work better than now, the officials said.

Since TRA is a U.S. domestic law, its interpretation should be left to the U.S. Government and Congress and not to outsiders, the officials said.

Now that the State Department has formally made clarification, its position on TRA should no longer be misunderstood, they said.

Trade Council To Open Office in Ulaanbaatar
*OW2210122591 Taipei CNA in English 0746 GMT
22 Oct 91*

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 22 (CNA)—China External Trade Development Council (CETRA), a quasi-official trade promotion body, is expected to open an office in Ulaanbaatar next year to handle civilian exchanges between the two sides, Wu Hua-Peng, chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, said Monday.

Wu ruled out the possibility for both sides to establish official ties but said civilian exchanges should be encouraged.

As Ulaanbaatar has welcomed Taiwan tourist and businessmen, Wu said the government will assist the private sector in strengthening ties with Ulaanbaatar.

Wu urged local manufacturers to develop business with Ulaanbaatar which is rich in mineral resources.

De Klerk Visit Reportedly Set for Mid-November
*OW2710132191 Taipei China Broadcasting
Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT
26 Oct 91*

[From the "News" program]

[Text] According to CHUNG KUO SHI PAO, South African President de Klerk has decided to visit the Republic of China (ROC) in mid-November.

Foreign Minister Chien Fu [Frederick Chien] indicated that the date of the visit will be announced simultaneously by the governments of the two countries.

President de Klerk and a large delegation of approximately 100 will come to the ROC by special plane. Since the special plane will fly over some Muslim countries, the South African Government worried that it might encounter boycotts, protests, and other security problems. Thus, it hoped the date of announcement of the visit would be as close to the date of the visit as possible. Now it has decided that the date of the visit will be around mid-November. As for diplomatic protocol, it will also be announced by the two governments simultaneously.

In addition to visiting the ROC, President de Klerk will also visit Israel.

South African Foreign Minister Botha has reportedly visited the Chinese mainland secretly after visiting the ROC not long ago. Thus, the forthcoming visit by de Klerk at this sensitive moment will be significant for the development of the two countries' relations.

Economics Minister To Attend APEC Meeting
*OW2810122591 Taipei CNA in English 0758 GMT
28 Oct 91*

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 28 (CNA)—The Republic of China (ROC) will take part in the annual conference of the Asia

Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum scheduled to be held in Seoul Nov. 12-14, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) sources reported over the weekend.

During the forthcoming meeting, the sources said, Taipei, Hong Kong and Peking are expected to be admitted into the regional organization as full members.

The ROC delegation to the ministerial-level meeting is likely to be headed by Economic Affairs Minister Hsiao Wan-chang [Vincent Siew], as Foreign Minister Chien Fu [Frederick Chien] will be busy preparing for South African President F.W. de Klerk's state visit to Taiwan, the sources said.

Wu Tzu-dan, director of MOFA's International Organization Department, said the delegation will be formed once the government receives a formal invitation from the Republic of Korea, organizer of this year's meeting.

APEC currently has 12 member states. It decided at its second ministerial-level conference in Singapore last year to simultaneously admit Taipei, Hong Kong and Peking as full members at its 1991 annual conference. Taipei reportedly will join APEC under the name of "Chinese Taipei."

The forum is one of the most important regional organizations promoting multilateral cooperation in trade, investment, technological development, energy resource exploitation, human resources development, environmental protection and transportation, telecommunications, tourism and fishery industries.

Foreign affairs officials said that joining APEC will help the Republic of China upgrade its international status and will enhance its cooperation with other Asia-Pacific countries. Taipei will also be able to take an active part in formulating regional cooperation programs, and its high-ranking officials will be able to meet face-to-face with their counterparts from other APEC member countries, the officials explained.

They continued that entering APEC is part of the government's efforts to promote "all-out" diplomacy in a "pragmatic and flexible" manner.

In addition to strengthening its traditional friendly ties with the United States, the officials said, the Republic of China is actively seeking to expand its substantive relations with all other countries around the world.

The government will also adopt innovative, non-conventional measures to join major regional and international organizations and activities in order to enhance its role in the world community, the officials added.

Tariff Adjustments Receive Preliminary Approval

OW2410081191 Taipei CNA in English 0739 GMT
24 Oct 91

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 24 (CNA)—The Legislative Yuan, after a one-year delay, finally completed the first reading of a Finance Ministry-proposed tariff revision bill Wednesday.

The legislature's Finance and Economic Affairs Committees in a joint meeting gave preliminary approval to tariff adjustment on more than 1,900 imported items.

Finance Ministry officials said Wednesday that after the proposed tariff adjustments, the country's real tariff rate will fall to an average of 3.9 percent from the current 4.9 percent, and further tariff cuts will be proposed next year in a bid to bring the average real tariff rate down to 3.5 percent.

The approval came as a relief to many officials because the proposed customs duty adjustments had been boycotted for a year by some lawmakers because of planned tariff cuts on imported passenger cars.

According to the bill, tariff rates on imported sedans with engines smaller than 3,000 c.c. [cubic centimeters] will be slashed to 30 percent from the current 42.5 percent.

Import duties on trucks, buses and trailers will be reduced to 32.5 percent from the current 48 percent.

Tariffs on sedans with engines larger than 3,000 c.c. will remain, however, at 42.5 percent.

As large sedans are gas guzzlers, Yin Chi-ming, deputy director of the Industrial Development Bureau (IDB), explained that the government will not reduce tariffs on them in line with its energy conservation policy.

If everything goes well, the new tariff rates will be put into effect as early as January after the bill has cleared the legislature's second and third readings.

IDB officials said the 30 percent tariff on imported compact sedans marks the end of the government's "Six-Year (1985-1991) Auto Industry Development Plan." Under the plan, the government has gradually lowered tariffs on imported cars in order to give local automakers time to sharpen their competitive edge.

The forthcoming tariff cuts will therefore not have a severe impact on local auto manufacturers, the officials said. The IDB has also formulated new strategies to help domestic carmakers enhance their competitiveness.

In line with its economic liberalization policy, Taiwan is certain to open its doors wider to foreign automakers. Industry sources said import duties on compact passenger cars will drop further to 25 percent by 1996.

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